The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2 00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 50 will be charged.

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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AND

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Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

At the School.

BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter to nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?"
"One more buckwheat, then—be quick mother dear!"
"Where is my luncheon-box?" "Under the shelf,
Just in the place you left it yourself!"
"I can't say my table!" "O, find me my cap!"
"One kiss for mamma and sweet sis in her lap."
"Be good, dear!" "I'll try—9 times 9's 81."
"Take your mittens!" "All right." "Hurry up, Bill; let's run."
With a slam of the door, they are off, girls and boys,
And the mother draws breath in the lull of their noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

"Don't wake up the baby! Come gently, my dear!"
"O, mother! I've torn my new dress, just look here!
I'm sorry, I only was climbing the wall."
"O, mother! my map was the nicest of all!"
"And Nelly, in spelling, went up to the head!"
"O, say! can I go on the hill with my sled?"
"I've got such a toothache." "The teacher's unfair!"
"Is dinner most ready? I'm just like a bear!"
Be patient, worn mother, they're growing up fast,
These nursery whirlpools, not long do they last;
A still, lonely house would be far worse than noise;
Rejoice and be glad in your brave girls and boys!

"A FRIEND UP TOWN."

Nurse Maycock was sitting in a disconsolate attitude, her cap ribbons hanging limply about, her under lip almost in contact with her nose. My youngest-born, sprawling idly on her lap, found hardly holding room there, and was sliding down the inclined plane of her knees all unheeded. Nurse, like her master, has occasional fits of gloom and depression, and her sadness, as his, generally proceeds from the same cause, that is, lack of money.

"Well, Maycock," I said, glancing round the nursery, "how are you getting on here? Children all right?"

"Yes, sir; there ain't nothing the matter with them," with a sigh. "I don't feel just right myself."

"Spasms again?"

"A vi'lent pain in the small of the back—just there, you know, sir," said Mrs. Maycock, giving herself a sharp blow with the fist on the part affected.

"Liver, no doubt," I said. "Take a pill."

"I've took 'em till I'm tired of 'em, sir. Not but what I should feel better, I dare say, if I was more comfortable in my mind."

"What's your secret grief, Mrs. Maycock?"

"Money, sir—money. I don't know where it really goes to, really; and children, sir, they're always dunning of you. Here's my daughter Mary going out to service, and money wanted to get her things, and where it's coming from I don't know!"

"I wish I knew where money would come from when it's wanted."

"Ah," said Mrs. Maycock, resignedly, "you can't get blood out of stone. Well, thank goodness, I've got a friend up there," she said, with a backward jerk of the head.

"A happy frame of mind, nurse," I said. "I wish I had such confidence in the powers above."

"Bless you, sir, he's the same to one as another, as long as you've got anything for him."

"Your meaning, Maycock? I don't exactly understand your doctrine."

"My friend up town, sir—Mr. Gedge, the pawnbroker."

Mrs. Maycock knew that I should not be shocked at this allusion; nor was I. Still I felt bound to offer up a moral maxim or two. "It's a wasteful way of getting money," I said. "You pay about thirty per cent."

"Ah, but it's better than borrowing, after all, sir. There's no remarks made, and he don't ask you for your money back again. Not but what there's some people sets their faces against it, and my sister-in-law was one as 'ad never go nigh such places, till at last she was drove to it, and made her fortune by it the very first time she went."

"Made her fortune," I cried, my curiosity excited, "out of a visit to a pawnbroker?"

"Yes, sir, her fortune. He's a master builder, sir, now, her husband, and they live in a height-roomed house as he built hisself, and was having parish relief no longer ago than that."

"Tell me the story, nurse. I should like to know how it's done."

Mrs. Maycock vigorously stirred the nursery fire, hitched her young charge into a more easy position, adjusted her cap, and began:

"My sister-in-law Emma, as was formerly a Maycock, was in service for many years with Admiral Brown, living at Witherfield Lodge, Kingston, till she met with Rogers, being a carpenter, a journeyman, but a very good hand, as kept company with her for a good while, and then married. The admiral's family was very kind to them. They give her her wedding clothes and a breakfast the day they were married, and the young ladies presented her with a beautiful silver tea-pot. And as they were going off—a fly and a pair of 'orses and everything grand—the admiral comes down the steps, and says he, 'Good luck to you, Mrs. Rogers,' says he. 'My daughters have found you a tea-pot and I've found the tea, and I hope it'll do you good.'

"Well, sir, Emma was crying a good deal, through having been in her place ever since she was a little bit of a girl, fifteen years in one place; and, 'Thank you kindly, sir,' she says, 'for all your goodness to me—you and the young ladies;' and nothing did she think about the tea except that the admiral meant as it was the breakfast, where they'd had tea, for to be sure, and everything first-rate.

"Emma had saved a bit of money, and with that her husband went into business. He were a hard-working man, but unfortunate through speculating in buying timber. And then he was taken ill with rheumatic fever, and little better than a cripple for years; and Emma had a lot of children, seven in as many years, and had her hands full with them, as you may judge. And by degrees they was brought very low. Nothing in the cupboard and seven children tugging at your apron-strings ain't no child's play, is it, sir?"

"I can sympathize with Mrs. Rogers. How did she manage?"

"Well, sir, she went to the parish. She'd got some friends among them as was on the boord, and she told 'em as how she'd struggled hard to keep her home together, and would the gentlemen kindly give her some relief till such times as her husband could get into work again. Well, sir, they hum'd and ha'd; it was against their rules, they said, and so on; but the end of it was as they gave her a shilling a week for each of the children, and three and six for her husband and her. And with that and what she made going out washing they kept body and soul together.

"They'd always managed to keep a decent house about them, for that was her pride, poor thing; as I should have been too proud for to go to the parish, and would have sold every stick and stock I had sooner than do it. But them wasn't her feelings. 'We've paid rates ourselves,' she says, 'as long as we could, and now let them pay for us,' says she. And there was a reason in that.

"Yes, sir, she'd a nice little house, with a parlor as they never used, that was as neat as a new pin. A little carpet on the floor, a little round table in the middle, two little cupboards, one on each side of the fireplace, and on one of 'em a mat in violin-work, and atop of that the silver tea-pot."

"Do you mean that it was the fiddle pattern, Mrs. Maycock?"

"I don't know what pattern it was, but it was a beautiful tea-pot, as always stood on that mat of violin wools. She'd never used it, bless you, never had made no tea in it; not when she'd company or nothing. There it stood, just as she'd had it from the admiral's family, with the silver paper inside it and all! She cleaned it every week on Saturdays with whitening, and brushed it over with an old tooth-brush.

"Well, sir, Emma had just come home from a day's washing, and was tighting herself up the best way she could afore she sat down to mend the children's things, when there was a knock at the door, and Emma answers it; and, lo and behold! there stood a lady in a black silk dress with a drawn bonnet, and says she, 'Are you Mrs. Rogers?' 'Yes, ma'am, and what's your pleasure?' says Emma. Says she, 'I'm—'"

"Not the district visitor again," said I, laughing, as, by Mrs. Maycock's knitted brow and pursed-up lips, I conjectured that she had conjured up before her mind's eye an image of her *bete noire*.

Mrs. Maycock shook her head in a way that implied a good deal. "Yes, the district visitor," she went on; "and so Emma says, 'Indeed, ma'am!' and shows her into the parlor, being a bit humbled in her mind through getting parish relief. So the lady looked here and there, and up and down, and axed Emma ever so many questions about this and that and the other; and in the middle of it all the baby cries, and away goes Emma to 'tend to it. Well, when she comes back the lady looks very cross and uppish, and she says, 'Mrs. Rogers,' says she, 'may I ask if this here's your tea-pot?' 'Why, yes, ma'am,' says she, 'as was gave me by Admiral Brown's family.' 'Oh!' says the visitor, in a towering rage, 'and you receive parish relief, with a silver tea-pot, as I never could afford such a thing for myself!' says she; and with that she flings away.

"And what do you think she does? Writes a long letter to the head board in London; and down comes a gent ready primed with everything a-purpose to make inquiries as to Emma's tea-pot. And after a bit the gentlemen send for her, and say they, 'We're very sorry, Mrs. Rogers, but our masters say you ain't to have no more relief,' and struck her off the books.

"And then she was druv to it, as 'ad never been to a pawnbroker's in her life; but go she must with her silver tea-pot, as she cried over as she packed it away in her basket. And she shook and trembled that vi'lent, as she went along, and was that pale, as people turned round to look at her. And she come to the pawn-shop, and her heart failed her, and she walked on and on, ever so far beyond, thinking as every body was watching her; and at last she turned back, quite desperate, and went right in. And when she got inside the door she didn't feel so bad, and she says to the man, 'Being in a little bit of difficulties through want of money,' says she, 'would you kindly advance me as much as you can without inconweniencing yourself,' says she, 'on this piece of silver?' and brings out her tea-pot. Well, the man snatches it up, and he looks at it all round, and here and there, and rings it, and makes a little tiny scratch inside it, and then he fetches out his weights and scales. 'Don't want this ma'am,' says he, flinging out the paper as was inside; and Emma takes it up to fold it out, as it might be a sort of remembrance to her of the tea-pot as was gone, and, lo and behold! there was a hangvelope in the middle of the silver paper, as must have been there ever since it was give her. 'Mrs. Rogers' was outside it, 'with Admiral Brown's best wishes.' 'Oh, la!' she says, 'I never see this,' and opened it quite faint-like, and there was a fifty-pound note! And that was the admiral's tea, as flashed into her mind after all them years. 'Thank you, sir,' she says; 'I'll not trouble you now,' says she, and she sets off home hugging her silver tea-pot to her heart.

"And she spent five pounds of it in sending her husband to Margate; and he come back quite another man, and got a contrack, and with having a bit of ready money, he made a good thing of it, and never looked back afterward, but come to be the man I told you of, with houses of his own, and money laid out at interest, and all through her going to her friend up town, which must be my journey when I've seen the children to bed. La, there's the postman's knock!"

The postman's knock it was; and the children tumbled one over the other in their eagerness to bring me the letters. And there was a letter that inclosed one of those pleasant crisp papers, yclept checks, which are so grateful to the empty itching palm. And for this time I was able to save Mrs. Maycock a journey "up town."

To Get a Light.

To obtain light instantly without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things afire, take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass; put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial and then re-cork it. The empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the lamp grows weak, its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This prepared contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are used.

MEMORY.—Hammerton says: There are two ways in which the memory is very commonly injured and ill-used. First (the old way), by giving it no variety in its work, but setting it to one little dull task forever, choosing always some task beneath its strength. Secondly (the newly invented way), by refusing it all exercise whatever, despising its services, and shutting it up without employment until it gets sickly and debilitated, and incapable of the slightest exertion.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

The Earth as seen from a Balloon at the Height of Sixteen Thousand Feet.

We clip the following from an account of an ascension with Professor Donaldson, in the Baltimore *American:*

Now came the most stirring incident of our trip. From the height of four thousand feet we steadily ascended, the country dwarfing into a panorama of toys below us. I had the aneroid barometer in my hand, and so marked our progress upward. At six thousand six hundred feet our breaths became visible, just as they would be on a frosty morning. We already began to feel cold in the body, but the rays of the sun beat in upon us with a fierce intensity. The index of the barometer steadily crept around the dial, marking off the thousands until it reached the fourteenth, then flying back again and starting from zero, from whence it progressed once more around the dial, until it halted on the verge of the two thousandth, telling us that we were only about a hundred feet less than sixteen thousand feet above the earth.

At this height the world was an obscurity to us, a vapory haze shut it out from our view, and we could detect nothing of it but the silver lines that marked the great bays and rivers. From a contemplation of the indistinct scene I revert to my own feelings. The air was very cold, and the sun was very warm. The thermometer stood at 82 degrees, the sun was intensely hot, as its rays fell upon us, but for all that we might as well have been in an Arctic region. This is one of the most curious phenomena of life above the clouds. The rarefaction of the air hardly accounts for the chilling cold which penetrates you through and through, while the thermometer and the heat of the solar rays are indicating a high summer temperature. At a height of fifteen thousand feet I was shivering, while my head seemed to be burning up, and all the blood in my body rushing toward it. I felt a very slight difficulty in breathing, but my ears were stopped up, and I could hardly hear what Mr. Fox was saying to me when he was standing by my side.

We did not remain long at this tremendous elevation. We slipped down through the atmosphere to between eleven and twelve thousand feet above the earth, and it was there that we had our grandest view. We had within our range of vision at the same moment Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Harrisburg, the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and all their upper tributaries, and also Annapolis and the most of the smaller towns were included within this extended vision. But the grandest feature of all was when gazing eastwardly, we very plainly perceived the Atlantic ocean. There was no mistake about it; the mist had lifted a little, and we could plainly see where the waters of the Delaware bay mingled with those of the Atlnatic.

The view at this time was above the possibility of language to picture. The peninsula of land between the Chesae peake and Delaware bays was but a thread of dark green upon the landscape; the Susquehanna river was hardly perceptible, except for the dark line which we knew to be the great bridge across it; the country below us was but a checker-board of indistinct green and white squares; Baltimore and Philadelphia were only masses of shade upon the map; but the great ocean was a reality, and to a view of it we constantly turned our eyes, with a feeling that here was something everlasting and enduring. The panorama that came within our scope of vision was probably not less than two hundred square miles, but from our height of sixteen thousand feet it seemed to be dwarfed to a space you might cover with your handkerchief. It seemed to us as if we were looking through the wrong end of a field glass.

When at this height of sixteen thousand feet, or over three miles above the earth, Professor Donaldson told us that the balloon had obtained its equilibrium; that it was poised on an exact balance, and that as soon as the gas commenced to condense, even in the slightest degree, we would descend rapidly. And it was precisely in this fashion that we did go down.

Rats on Board of Ship.

Rats greatly infest ships, and are by them carried to every part of the world. So industriously do they make homes for themselves in the numerous crannies and corners in the hull of a ship that it is almost impossible to get rid of them. Ships take out rats as well as passengers and cargo every voyage; whether the former remain in the ship when in port is best known to themselves. When the East India Company had ships of their own they employed a rat catcher, who sometimes captured 500 rats in one ship just returned from Calcutta. The ship rat is often the black species. Sometimes black and brown inhabit the same vessel and, unless they carry on perpetual hostilities, the one party will keep to the head of the vessel and the other to the stern.

The ship rat is very anxious that his supply of fresh water shall not fail; he will come on deck when it rains, and climb up the wet sails to suck them. Sometimes he mistakes a spirit cask for a water cask, and gets drunk. A captain of an American merchant ship is credited with a bit of sharp practice as a means of clearing his ship from rats. Having discharged cargo at a port in Holland, he found his ship in juxtaposition to another which had just taken in a cargo of Dutch cheese. He laid a plank at night from the one vessel to the other; the rats, tempted by the odor, trooped along the plank, and began their feast. He took care that the plank should not be there to serve them as a pathway back again; and so the cheese-laden ship had a cruel addition to its outward cargo.

A Lucky Shot.

A young man residing with his father in Patchogue recently heard a noise in the direction of the watermelon patch, and looking out of his bedroom window saw a man in the act of "hooking" one. He seized a gun, loaded with small shot, which he kept handy for such purpose, and blazed away at the supposed thief. A yell followed, and the young man was horrified to discover by the voice that he had shot at his own father. The "old man" came running into the house with a big watermelon under his arm, which he had been selecting for breakfast the next morning, and it was found that fortunately the entire charge had lodged in the melon—not a shot having struck the person of the supposed thief.

A STUDENT DEMONSTRATION.—The students of the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, incensed by the arrest of a fellow student, marched five hundred strong through the streets, blowing horns and shouting. The sheriff and city officials, with a *posse comitatus*, awaited any overt act, and a company of military were under arms awaiting orders in case any violence was attempted, but at two o'clock in the morning the students dispersed. The feeling among the students was so intense that very little provocation would have led to a riot.

FASHION IN THE WEST.

What the Bride and Bridesmaids Wore at the Grant-Honore Wedding at Chicago.

The bride's dress was simply elegant. It was originally intended that she should wear an elaborately trimmed white satin, so an exquisite fabric of the creamy tint, known as orange-blossom satin, peculiarly adapted and intended for bridal attire, was purchased. Before, however, it was made, her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, had ordered for her, from Brussels, a robe of exquisite Duchesse point. The satin was, therefore, used merely as an underdress, and the details of its make simplified. The front breadth and first gores were cut to fit the figure closely and had no trimming on them, but at the sides seams were cut in battlements and lapped over on to the back widths. These formed a very long train, which latter was finished on the bottom by a side plaited flounce. The chatelaine corsage was cut high, with Marie Antoinette sleeves, trimmed with satin plaitings and lace flounces. These flouncings were made to match the overdress, as was also the lace garniture of the corsage, and formed a part of it. The dress itself was not the ordinary point, which is really intended to do service as a shawl, but a full trimmed skirt, falling to the hem of the satin dress and gracefully looped with orange blossoms and stephanotis. The same flowers formed a half wreath on the corsage and completed the ornamentation of the sleeves. The veil of filmy tulle that finished this simply elegant costume fell to the dress hem, and was fastened by an aigrette of white blossoms, from which a pendant wreath outlined the left side of the veil throughout its entire length. Her ornaments were diamonds presented by her brother-in-law, Mr. Potter Palmer, and in her hand she carried an elegant fan of natural flowers, tube roses and stephanotis being the principal ones. The other side upon which they were mounted was of white satin covered with Duchess point. The hair was parted on the side and rolled in a twist, *a la Grec.*

The peculiarity of the bridesmaids' costumes consisted in the fact of the colors being different from those usually selected and the garniture being formed of feathers instead of flowers. The dresses were of the finest, sheerest tarletan, more delicate than crepe lisse. Of course they fitted the figure closely in front, with all the fullness gathered in the back. They were not worn over silk slips, but skirts of the same airy fabric, which gave them exquisite lightness and grace. The back breadths of these were trimmed with elaborate plaitings, while the fronts were covered with triple aprons. Two of these dresses were trimmed with mauve feathers, the other two with rose color. These trimmings outlined the triple aprons, thus passing in three rows around the front. They also decorated the waists and sleeves, and ostrich tips of the same hue formed the ornaments for the hair, where they were fastened by jewelled aigrettes. The gloves matched the trimmings of the dresses, Miss Hall and Miss Houston wearing mauve and Miss Dunlevy and Miss Rucker rose color. These young ladies also carried flower fans, but distinguished from the bride's by being composed of blossoms the same hue as their gloves and dress trimmings. Roses for two of the young ladies and heliotrope for the other two.

Causes of Dew.

If dew fell it would fall for the same reason that rain falls; but dew does not fall—it is simply a deposit by moisture, always contained in the air to a greater or less degree, and which, when there is enough of it, will always form on any cold body exposed to the moist air, in precisely the same way that a cold bottle or stone, taken from a cold cellar and suddenly exposed in the shade to the moist, warm summer air, will become wet. This is not sweating, nor does this moisture come out of the bottle or stone, as many people believe, but from the air. It is for the same reason that moisture will condense against the window-panes when the air is cold outside and moist inside, the moisture slowly freezing, while its deposits form crystals of ice, which we so often admire in winter. When the weather is cool enough the moisture deposited will even freeze on plants and grass, and then we call it hoar frost; if it does not freeze it is simply dew. The only point left to be explained is, why does the ground become so cool during the night, so much cooler than the air above it as to cause the latter to deposit its moisture? This was for many years a vexed problem, till Wells first suggested the radiation of obscure heat, which takes place from the surface of the earth through the clear atmosphere in the space above, and so causes the surface to become much cooler than the air itself. He demonstrated this by means of thermometers placed at different heights, and also by the fact that dew is only deposited on cloudless nights. When there are clouds they reflect the heat, or prevent it from escaping. The surface of the earth thus being kept from cooling, no dew is deposited.

How Dry It Was.

An honest old fellow from the country gave his recollections of the late hot spell as follows: "It was so dry we couldn't spare water to put in our whisky. The grass was so dry that every time the wind blew it flew around like so much ashes. There wasn't a tear shed at a funeral for a month. The sun dried up all the cattle, and burnt off the hair till they looked like Mexican dogs, and the sheep all like poodle puppies, they shrank up so. We had to soak all our hogs to make 'em hold swill, and if any cattle were killed in the morning, they'd be dried beef at dark. The woods dried up so that the farmers chopped seasoned timber all through August, and there ain't a match through all the country—in fact, no wedding since the widow Glenn married old Baker, three months ago. What few grasshoppers are left are all skin and legs, and I didn't hear a tea-kettle sing for six weeks. We eat our potatoes baked, they being all ready, and we couldn't spare water to boil 'em. All the red-headed girls were afraid to stir out of the house in daylight, and I tell you, I was afraid the devil had moved out of his old home and settled down with us for life. Why we had to haul water all summer to keep the ferry running and—say, it's getting dry."

A NEW CURE.—A while ago it was announced that the poison of vipers was a cure for hydrophobia, and a case cited to prove the statement. That one poison may counteract another in the human system is illustrated by a would-be suicide in Indiana who swallowed nearly fifty grains of opium. Being at the point of death, as a last resort two-thirds of a dram of nux vomica, dissolved in water, was injected under the skin over various parts of the body. The quantity of poison administered was sufficient to kill a well man, but in this case its antagonism to opium made it an agent of life, for in twenty minutes the man was sitting up in bed, conscious and rapidly recovering.

The Home of Bunyan.

Bailey, the Danbury *News* man, while in England, visited the home of the late John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress." He says:

The elder of the two women in charge of the house took me up stairs into the garret, and showed me the room where John slept and pondered over the great question he was wrestling with. Then we returned to the kitchen, where I signed my name, and being a trifle hungry, asked if I could have a pot of tea and bread and butter. I thought it would be something to tell of in a grocery when I became an old man, and full of rheumatism and snuff, that I had eaten a meal of victuals where the youth Bunyan had taken his bread in his hand. There were an abundance of gooseberry bushes in the garden, and so I had a plate of the fruit with the tea and bread, and took them on a bench just outside the back door. The bread was dark, and there was no milk for the tea, and the sugar for the berries was lumpy and hard; but I straddled the bench, and chewed up the food and fruit, and gulped down the tea as decorously as the hero himself could have done it, although I was far less deserving of it. While I was eating I learned that the family took care of the cottage for the rent, and were in no wise descended from the famous preacher. The women were lace workers, and the husband and father was a laborer. The younger of the two worked at her trade in the yard near to where I was sitting, and plied her needle with sush morvelous dexterity that I was fascinated into asking her how much a good lace-maker would earn in a day, and she told me a half-crown, which is sixty-three cents. That ended the conversation, and I returned to my supper.

There is but little to learn of Bunyan's habits of life from the people of Elstow. They were born since he lived, and have preserved no traditions. I talked with my hostess and several old people of the village, but they knew nothing of Bunyan. All they knew was Canada. Some one had left Elstow fifteen years ago for Canada with hardly a penny in his pocket, and had just returned with £12,750, or nearly $65,000, and had bought Squire Wilson's place, and was making great improvements about it. These people I talked with had no especial feeling against Bunyan, but they thought the time could be profitably employed in conversing about Canada.

They never lived so close to Canada as I have.

A Funny Insurance Man.

Mark Twain made a speech on accident insurance, in which he said: "Ever since I have been a director in an accident insurance company I have felt that I am a better man. Life has seemed more precious. Accidents have assumed a kindlier aspect. Distressing special providences have lost half their horror. I look upon a cripple, now, with affectionate interest—as an advertisement. I do not seem to care for poetry any more. I do not care for politics, even agriculture does not excite me. But to me, now, there is a charm about a railway collision that is unspeakable. There is nothing more beneficent than accident insurance. I have seen an entire family lifted out of poverty and into affluence by the simple boon of a broken leg. I have had people come to me on crutches, with tears in their eyes, to bless this beneficent institution. In all my experience of life I have seen nothing so seraphic as the look that comes into a freshly-mutilated man's face when he feels in his vest pocket with his remaining hand and finds his accident ticket all right. And I have seen nothing so sad as the look that came into another splintered customer's face when he found he couldn't collect on a wooden leg. I will remark here, by way of an advertisement, that that noble charity is an institution which is peculiarly to be depended upon. A man is bound to prosper who gives it his custom. No man can take out a policy in it and not get crippled before the year is out. Now there was one indigent man who had been disappointed so often with other companies that he had grown disheartened, his appetite left him, he ceased to smile—said life was but a weariness. Three weeks ago I got him to insure with us, and now he is the brightest, happiest spirit in this land—has a good steady income and a stylish suit of new bandages every day, and travels around on a shutter."

Trees and Their Uses.

It is worth considering that while in the thickly-wooded districts of the South and Southwest there has been prevalent during the past four months a marked excess of moisture, in the prairie lands of the West there has and still exists an unprecedented drought.

The injury to property in Louisiana by freshets is well known; in Georgia the rice crop has been flooded and damaged to a very great extent, while in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States there is not water enough for the stock, which is consequently prematurely marketed. Several years ago the Hon. George P. Marsh, at present United States Minister to Italy, wrote earnestly, after much thught and study, against the prevailing custom of destroying standing timber without regard to its influence on climate and soil, and especially on the character and extent of the rain-fall. Latterly the subject has been frequently considered by scientists, as well as by political economists, who see in the merciless destruction of our forests a possible danger to the sustenance of the race. Due consideration of the causes which have brought about the abnormal conditions to which we have referred might, with great show of reason, attribute these to the habit of promiscuous and reckless woodchopping. At all events, the subject is sufficiently important, and the indications are clear enough to render it desirable that men of science—capable of just and wide generalization even from isolated cases—should investigate and report on a matter which may be fraught with great importance to our vast agricultural interests.

The Lost Boy's Father.

The report that comes of the sinking condition of the father of little Charlie Ross is a sad climax to a sad and mysterious story. Few events that have occurred within the past few years have excited more comment and attention than the abduction, in broad daylight, of the little Philadelphia boy. From the moment of his disappearance all trace of him has been lost. Every conceivable method of discovery has been employed, every link taken up and followed to its conclusion, but all without avail. During all this time the unfortunate parents have been racked with doubts and fears, and disappointed hopes, almost too much for human endurance. Now, it is said, the mind of the father has succumbed to the strain placed upon it, and there is every probability that he will go down to the grave a broken-hearted man. Assuredly, if there be such a thing as retributive justice, there will be a terrible punishment meted out to those who have broken up a happy household and driven its head to a lunatic's grave.

A One Cent Business.

There is a man in this city who is amassing a handsome fortune by buying and selling pennies, two and three-cent pieces, and five-cent nickels. In many of the newspaper offices, news depots, ferry offices, retail houses where cheap goods are sold, bakeries and other places, the accumulation of small coin very often becomes so large as to be cumbersome. It cannot be disposed of, for coin is so plenty that customers object to taking it in change in any great quantity, and in business houses where it is needed the regular sources of supply are always ample. The coin might be sent to the Philadelphia Mint for redemption, but the requirements of the redemption department are enough to discourage any business man. To send pennies to the mint they must first be sorted and wrapped in packages of five dollars each. Coin of each separate mintage must be put together. It will not do to mix the old-fashioned coppers with bright or bronze-colored nickels, nor can a two or a three cent piece be mixed with the pennies. If they are packed in this way they are not even counted at the mint, but are sent back to the sender without delay or notice of any kind. The law also prescribes that the coins shall be packed in iron-bound boxes, and shipped at the sender's expense. As coins are heavy, the cost of transportation is considerable. The officials count the money at their leisure, and sometimes the sender does not hear from his consignment in nearly a year. He thus loses the use of his money for that length of time. This combination of vexatious details prevents those who have an accumulation of coin from sending it to the mint, and it seems as though the officials at Philadelphia intended that they should not be troubled with it.

Every day a man rides to the newspaper and other offices in a buggy, and buys the coin which has been taken in from the newsboys and the customers. For the pennies and two-cent pieces he pays ninety-seven cents a hundred, and for the three and five-cent nickels he gives ninety-nine cents for a dollar's worth. The sellers are glad to dispose of the coins at this discount. The man then rides to about the only tradesmen in the city who desire a quantity of pennies—the pawnbrokers—and to them he sells the coins at par, taking their notes for three months in payment.

The pawnbrokers, who have shops among the poorer classes, say that they need small denominations of fractional currency or coin, as many of their loans do not exceed ten or fifteen cents. Many poor persons pawn their articles of wearing apparel or trinkets only when driven to do so by the want of a single meal of food, and such are not particular as to the denomination of the money they receive. The pawnbrokers give their notes without interest, thereby gaining the use of the money for three months.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Thermometer 133,000 Degrees.

The latest investigation on the temperature of the sun by Father Secchi has been recently published, and he concludes that the lowest limit of temperature must be about 133,000 degrees centigrade. This determination he has arrived at by a comparison of the solar radiation and that of the electric light. He has employed the same apparatus, namely, the thermo-heliometer, described in his well known work on the sun. The temperature produced by solar radiation was observed at Rome about noon on several days in July, and was determined to be 36½ times that of the carbon points of his electric light. Both Secchi and Hirn agree that the temperature of solar radiation may depend either solely on the superficial stratum of the sun or on a considerable thickness of its substance, according as this latter is opaque or transparent. Hirn concludes that if the transparence were nearly perfect the solar temperature might well be only a few thousand degrees; but various phenomena, among them the observations of Prof. Langley, of Pittsburgh, on the crossing of the currents of the photosphere, show that the solar surface is essentially opaque, and certainly, at the best, is not completely transparent. The very high temperature of 130,000 degrees to 176,000 degrees, above given, is therefore not inadmissible, but must be looked upon as at least giving a lower limit to the true value of the temperature of the sun.

Great Expectations.

A well known and popular preacher in the vicinity of New York has put to press a book with a sensational title. He made a point with the publisher that his own parish should have the first chance in buying the book. He had over 2,000 hearers, he said, and each one would want a copy. An edition of 2,000 must be published before the book was thrown on the market. The publisher not only agreed to this, but withheld the book from the stores, and sent a special agent who was to supply the ravenous appetite of the congregation. The book arrived. Public notice was given from the pulpit. But there was no rush. The rooms rented and the salary and board of the agent cost something. At the expiration of two months business was closed up. The sale of books did not reach the number of fifty. The publisher said that the congregation expected that each one of them would receive a "presentation copy" from the pastor.

About Fish.

Seth Green, the pisciculturist, while exhibiting a tank of fish in public, recently, made a few remarks on the nature and habits of these animals, and referring to the mooted question, "Do fish hear?" answered emphatically in the negative. To demonstrate his opinion he asked the band to arrange themselves in close proximity to the tank and blow their loudest blast. This they did; but not one of the multitude of fishes stirred a fin. Mr. Green then said that although fish were thus unsusceptible to sound, they were keen of vision and sensitive to the slightest jar. To illustrate the latter point, he tapped on the bottom of one of the trout tanks with just enough force to cause a slight vibration in the water, when every inmate of the tank darted off like a flash.

GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—The following is given as a description of the girl of the period: She is finished in her manners, tho' her education's poor. She has polished off the former by a long, expensive tour; while the latter, under "Madame" of the foreign sounding name, was so stylishly conducted no one had the heart to blame. Since she left the classic temple, with her stock of foreign lore, she has never seen the volumes on the shelf behind the door; but she reads the daily papers, when she finds a moment's time, for the personals and weddings have an interest sublime. She is gifted with endurance that an Amazon might prize, and can dance from night to morning, when the the stars have left the skies. She is fond of foreign phrases culled from Spanish or from German; and everything is "splendid," from a ribbon to a sermon.

Items of Interest.

During the past year the United States imported 19,864,000 pounds of tea from Japan.

According to official statistics just published, there were 5,275 suicides in France in 1872.

"**A few days ago Lewis Fletcher, of Newtown county, contributed an arm to a threshing machine,**" **is the way they mention it out West.**

A Boston philosopher says that you want to look at men's boot heels to discover their energy. A slow, slothful man runs his boots over at the heels.

A Frenchman has discovered that the severest attack of neuralgia can be relieved by directing a stream of water from a force pump against the part affected.

Germany has just adopted a law by which the holder of a railroad ticket may stop at any point on his journey, for any period—the ticket remaining good till used.

A Missouri man swears he won't pay any taxes on his farm, and he has erected a fort, supplied it with arms and provisions, and the tax collector keeps out of rifle shot.

The Zoological Garden of Cincinnati was recently the recipient of a package weighing 650 pounds, containing live specimens of all but three kinds of native American snakes.

Thanksgiving hint. Charcoal is recommended for fattening turkeys. It should be pulverized and mixed with mashed potatoes and corn meal, as well as fed to them in small lumps.

At Sheffield, England, people drown themselves in the reservoir from which water is drawn for public use, and in the time of one keeper ninety bodies have been found in that reservoir.

A Pennsylvania seven-year-old was reproved lately for playing outdoors with boys; she was too big for that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, gramma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

A "prairie" bull snake, four and a half feet in length, crawled into a house at Montella, Wis., one night recently, and coiled itself up on the carpet. The cat discovered it, and kicked up such a rumpus that the inmates awoke and killed the reptile.

A lunatic from the Hartford, Conn., Retreat, who was taken out to have a tooth drawn, liked the operation so well that he insisted upon having the rest of his teeth extracted, and it took half a dozen policemen to get him back to the asylum.

The celebrated Merrifield ranch of 2,000 acres, in Colusa county, Cal., has been sold for $50,000. The parties selling the ranch purchased it two years ago for $24,000, and have raised about $40,000 worth of wheat upon it since then.

An operator on the Paris Bourse died with a broken heart because of his failure to meet his obligation. He died a few weeks since only, but he said, "Write on my coffin that I died on April 5; that was the day on which I did not pay my differences."

A Mobile man, on returning home recently, was surprised to receive the congratulations of his family on his happy escape from drowning. He thought somebody had been playing a joke on them, and laughed heartily until he found that they had given his best suit of clothes to the colored man who brought the news, and who said he was sent for some dry clothes.

A young man at Paducah, while romping lately with his cousin, the only daughter of a widow, and scuffling with her for the possession of a pistol, seized it, and, playfully presenting it, called upon her to surrender, when it went off, inflicting a wound from which she will probably die. Twice before the same young man has come near killing the young woman by accident.

A young lady, in a note to the *Woman's Journal*, says: I have read with interest all you have to say on dress reform, and now wish to ask why we have not the independence to give up skirts at once? Warm, full trousers, buttoned to a shirt waist, with a band below the knee, a full-plaited skirt reaching to the knee, with handsome boots, would make a graceful costume, which would be admired by all so soon as the eye became accustomed to it.

Not for Sale.

A gentleman was walking with his little boy at the close of the day, and in passing the cottage of a German laborer the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was not a high-bred dog, but a common cur. Still, the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted his father to buy him. Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors and was met by the dog with every demonstration of dog joy. The gentleman said to the owner: "My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I will buy him. What do you ask for him?" "I can't sell dat dog!" said the German. "Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog any way, but as my boy wants him I will give you five dollars for him." "Yaas," says the German, "I knows he is a werry poor dog, and he ain't wort almost nottin, but dere ish von leetle ding mit dat dog vot I can't sell. I can't sell the vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

Running Amuck.

A soldier rushed half-dressed from his quarters in the artillery barracks in Woolwich, England, armed with a long cavalry sword, and started to run amuck through the crowded thoroughfares. A military policeman was standing at the north arch of the barracks, and the soldier in passing him flourished his sword and made a cut, which would probably have beheaded him if he had not seen his danger and avoided it by stooping. The policeman, as soon as he recovered himself, went in pursuit of his assailant, who continued his career along Artillery place, cutting and thrusting as he ran, and having overtaken him, seized him round the arms and held him until the sword was taken from him. He was still very violent, and kicked several people before he could be secured in the guard room, where he was seen by a surgeon and pronounced insane.

A War Incident.

A soldier is fond of telling a strange experience of one of the privates of his company. The man was a soldier, who was as green as a soldier well can be; he had never before been in action, nor even heard a shot fired in enmity. The occasion was during the peninsular campaign—at Williamsburg, I think—when this soldier was suddenly precipitated into action. While loading and firing in the most determined and nonchalant way, he met with an experience which is not at all uncommon to new soldiers—he fired off his ramrod. Advancing with his detachment at the close of the contest, and passing over the ground which had been occupied by the enemy, he found one of the latter literally pinned to a tree with a ramrod, stone dead. He always thought, and with good reason, that this casualty was caused by his own inadvertence in making ammunition of his ramrod.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Nov. 11, 1874

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THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

A political revolution has just swept over the country—the Democrats gaining Congressmen, Governors and State legislatures one after the other. Following the Democratic victories of October the States of New York, New Jersey and other Republican States, including old Massachusetts, at the elections of last week have swelled the column and with the gains in Pennsylvania have elected a Democratic Congress for the first time in fourteen years. In addition to the causes elsewhere referred to, the people finding the hard times at their door, ascribed the financial distress to the party in power. And the party is suffering because of the cowardice of the leaders in Congress in failing to afford the relief the country required and demanded. The most of them have been defeated and that too by Republican votes. It was a protest and a rebuke. Let it be a warning.

We are not surprised. The result by no means alarms us. This general political "blood letting" will be of service. The party is being "unloaded." The places of the rebuked and deposed "leaders" will be filled by abler and wiser men, and the masses, true to the grand principles of Republicanism, will again rally and prove that the great Party of Freedom is the party of the country and that the Republic still lives!

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ILLINOIS.

As the law now stands, a married woman residing in Illinois can sue and be sued as though she were not complicated with a husband. Moreover, she can actually bring an action against her husband whenever she finds that such process will relieve her mind, while he is debarred from the privilege of suing her. She can manage any business independently of her husband, and her earnings can neither be touched by him nor his creditors; though of course, the brutal tyrant can be compelled to support her, however large may be her own income. She can buy, hold and sell real estate precisely as if she were single. If her husband deserts her she has the custody of her children. If he is absent from the State a year and does nothing towards supporting her, or if he is imprisoned in the penitentiary, she can obtain an order from a Court of record authorizing her to manage his property at her own pleasure!

In brief, the result of the recent changes in the law of Illinois is to give a married woman all the rights of a single woman, and to give her an extensive claim upon her husband's property besides. What more can the women of Illinois want? They are placed not merely on an equality with their husbands, but are made in most respects their recognized superiors. Marriage gives the Illinois women a man to support her and a third interest in his property, besides the right in certain circumstances to take posession of the whole of it. Marriage, on the other hand gives the Illinois husband the privilege of supporting his wife, however rich she may be and however poor he may be.

AN AERIAL MARRIAGE.

A week or two ago a romantic young man and an equally romaniic young woman ascended from Cincinnati in a balloon, accompanied by a complaisant minister, who married them in mid-air. It is a curious fancy which impels people to undergo the marriage ceremony in extraordinary places. Marriages have been—shall we say solemnized?—or, rail. way trains, in caves and at the bottom of coal mines, on the surface of frozen rivers and in the depths of forests. It cannot be that the end in view is to attract the attention of the public by making a raree-show out of the most solemn ond important act of life. To think otherwise would be to impute a shocking want of taste to the participants in aerial and subterranean marriages. Rather let us suppose that in the case of the recent Cincinnati wedding the blushing bride was too modest to be married in the sight of men, and hence sequestered herself and her beloved in a balloon. It is proper, however, to point out to her that she made a grievous mistake, and that her ingenious plan for privacy has only made her the subject of a hundred newspaper paragraphs.

The Republican party is the advance guard of all reform, and of all great improvements that benefit humanity; it is the educator of the people; this is apparent, from the fact that to day all the measures it advocated fifteen years ago, nay, even ten years ago, are accepted by all parties, and admitted to be based on those principles that underlie human justice and human happiness.

A genius for whistling is not given to every man; yet there are not many who leave such talent undeveloped when passing a lonesome spot on a dark night. And we know of a few who have been in practice since reading the late election returns!

THE ELECTIONS.



Our "Rooster" on his back, and the Democratic "Barn Yard Fowl" crowing cock-a-doodle-do.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, MASSACHUSETTS AND OTHER STATES GO AGAINST US.

The "Bolters" the "Independents" and the "Stay—at—Home" Republicans give these States to the Democrats.

The returns of the late elections are not yet complete but enough is known to show that there has been a political deluge that has swept the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts over to the Democracy and giving them the control of the next Congress. Hard times, scarcity of money and suspension of work in mills factories and work shops had more to do in causing this result than all else. The money panic of a year ago turned into a bread panic and the latter developed into a revolution.

A NEW DEAL AND BETTER MANAGEMENT.

Now that the elections are over it is not an inopportune time to remind certain political cooks and caterers, all over the country, that the feast they have been in the habit of serving up will no longer be swallowed. The diet they have been preparing has deranged the body politic—made it sick from head to foot. It was enough to destroy the digestion of a horse and give dyspepsia to a whale. The truth is, *the people in the Republican ranks demand a* NEW DEAL.

The great political change in the country has not been caused by any love for or confidence in Democracy. The Democratic vote is not perceptibly increased —it was a falling off in the Republican vote. The latter were sick and disgusted with the party management. They demand that the barnacles must be scraped off and the vessel put under charge of better managers. And this is the only salvation for the Republican ship.

We clip the following from a late issue of the Nashville *Union and American.*

A GRATEFUL CONVICT.—Before leaving the jail yesterday, to begin a three years' imprisonment at the penitentiary, Harry Palmer, convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, wrote the following communication, which he left with Deputy Jailer Morrow, with a request that it be handed the *Union and American* reporter, for publication:

"Persecuted, but not forsaken;
Cast down, but not destroyed."

NASHVILLE JAIL, Oct., 29, 1874.—To the Rev. W. R Cobb: For the many acts of kindness he has rendered me, I thank him kindly, for, by his kind words and cheerful presence, he has made the friendless prisoner to feel that he is not entirely forsaken by mankind, and his noble teachings have shed a bright, golden halo of love, purity and truth around their troubled minds; and he has opened our eyes to a brighter and happier life in the future. From the dark and dismal road to ruin, that we were treading, he has rescued us and put us on the right road to honesty, prosperity and heaven.

May God watch over, protect and bless him in his good work, is my humble prayer.

HARRY PALMER.

A WARNING.

In looking over the election returns we find, that with few exceptions, the Democratic vote is not much increased but that the Republican vote has very largely fal'en off. Take Ohio, for instance. The Democrats polled about their usual number of votes, whereas the Republicans fell short over 44,000. In Indianna it was nearly the same way. In Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts the *stay at home* Republicans did the business. And they did it designedly—to rebuke the autocratic party managers. Everywhere thousands of good, active, influential men have stood off in disgust, concluding it best to allow the harvest of incompetent management to be fully reaped before the next Presidential election. Let the would be *leaders* be warned in time.

Would it not be a good idea if we at the South were to stop purchasing anything at the North until that section shows a disposition to treat us justly? That it is one way to make our imprtance to the country known and felt.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The *Enquirer* recommended something of this sort in 1861, and old ladies all over the South thought it rather hard that they could not get their wanted supply of coffee and "*sich.*"

Strangest of all is the fact that grass didn't grow on Broadway, during the war, either.—*Nashville Bulleton.*

Our old friend Gen. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, told JEFFERSON DAVIS when he threatened secession that if he and his confederates attempted to put the threat in execution grass would grow in the streets of some of the cities of the Soutn. *And it did.*

Another party of thirty young Chinamen arrived at San Francisco by the last steamer on their way to attend school at Hartford. One of their guardians informed the San Francisco *Bulletin* that the students were selected by competitive examination from the schools of Shanghai, which he designated as an educational focus.

The Legislature meets at Raleigh on Monday next.

The coinage of the United States Mint for the past year is stated by the officials at Washington to be greater than for any previous year in the history of the Government since 1852. The demand for the new trade dollar is greater than the mint can supply.

One Massachusetts firm converts two tons paper into envalopes daily.

List of Premiums and Diplomas Awarded at the Fair.

The following is a list of the Premiums and Diplomas awarded by the Albemarle Agricultural Society at its Second Annual Fair, held at Elizabeth City, N. C., October 28th, 29th and 30th, 1874.

PREMIUMS:

J. M. L. Siterson, 1st Premium on 1st, 2nd and 3rd days, trotting for horse "Ajax;" Miles Commander, 2nd Premium on 1st and 3rd days for "Dexter;" Charles Banks, 2nd Premium on 2nd day for "Commodore;" H. E Baxter for blooded stallion; Dr P John for carriage horses; A H Whitcomb for draft horses; D D Ferebee Jr., native stallion; Charles and Waters for jack; Alfred Lamb, for yoke of oxen; Joseph Harrel, colt; Chas McMourine, Hog; Geo C Brooks, Heifer; Wm. Fearing, calf; C C Brothers, shanghi chickens; Mercer Grandy, pair of ducks; Zion Ball, Australian Ducks; Geo. W Bell Jr., pair of white ducks; Wm. Coppersmith, sheep.

DIPLOMAS:

STOCK.—F E Winslow, Stallion; T J Murden, yoke white steers; Wm S Temple, Jack; Geo Pool (col) stear; James Price, goat and sulky; Fred Steger white rabbits; Dr W Underwood, hog 26 months old; Johnie Culpepper, chickens furs and feathers; C B Brothers; pair of hogs.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.—Geo D Pool, corn, white wheat, cotton and oats; Capt S Waters, black eyed and ground peas; John McDowell & Co., flour from native wheat; Geo W Baker, corn meal; Nathan Walker, stalk of cotton, sweet potatoes and irish potatoes; N W Crawford, scotch kale, cabbage and endine; J W Compton, egg plant; C C Price, onions; Wilson Crawford tomatoes; John R. Sawyer, pumpkins, Samuel Cartwright, red wheat; Zenas Fearing, turnips; Elias Gardineer, beets; A P Cherry, ruta bagas; John A Hollowell, corn in ear and flax seed; Hugh Cale, yellow corn in ear; C W Hollowell, white, French and Finland turnips; C C Price, hay; Jerome B Lee, stalk of prolific Baden corn; W C Foster, one stalk of corn with six ears; Dr J J Baxter, stalk of Pennsylvania Doubling corn; E F Pritchard sample of wheat produced from one grain.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.—B F Rogers, best pump; Albert White, best corn planter; A Wrenn, best top buggy; Thos. McMullen, best open buggy; C R Jones, portable forge and universal drill press; Geo W Baker, log turner and eccentric log dog; Tony Pendleton, cotton tie tightner; M B Culpepper, coffee roaster, P W Melick, stock and variety of furniture; J & J Johnson, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; Capt S Waters, lard pres; Brodrick & Smith cooking stoves; D S Kramer, brackets, railing, moulding, sash, doors, &c.; John McDowell & Co., planed shingles; G W Baker ribbed shingles; A H Whitcomb lot of lumber; Mrs. Robinson Jackson, home made basket; Jonas Morgan, home made tray.

PROVISION, KITCHEN AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Wm Steger, bread and fancy cake; Mrs P W Melick, Mrs S S Fowler and Capt S Waters each for canned fruits; Capt S Waters, canned tomatoes and catsups; Mrs C B Brothers, hard soap; Mrs R K Speed, pickles; Brodrick and Smith, largest collection of canned fruits, &c.

FLORAL AND ORCHARD PRODUCTS.—Mrs J L Ball, plants in pots; Mrs Submit Fearing, largest boquet; Mrs Dr P John boquet of rare flowers; Mrs R K Speed, hand boquet; Dr R K Speed, Concord clintoncluster & Scuppernong wines; Mrs C B Brothers, blackberry wine; Mrs Geo W Brooks, princes feather flowers; Jerome B Lee, coxcomb flowers; Col W F Martin, eucalyptus globulus plant; Mrs Dr P John, calla lily.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS FANCY WORK &c.—S S Fowler, casimeres, S Weisel, Flannel and counterpaine; Mrs Dr McIntosh, cotton quilt; Mrs Geo D Pool, silk quilt; Mrs J L Ball worsted bed quilt; Mrs Wm Taylor, home made carpet; S S Fowler, hose, Mrs Wm Upton, best rag carpet; Mrs Wm Taylor, home made shawl; Miss Ida Underwood, tidy; Mrs P W Melick, toilet set; Miss Mira T John, toilet matts; Miss Zippora Weisel, case millinery goods; Miss Georgia Kellinger, wax flowers; Miss E Gardineer, bead basket; Miss Addie Overman, shell cross; Authur L Butt, Portraits; Mrs P W Melick, chromos; J W Turner, engraving; Mrs W H Weatherly, fancy picture frame; W C Dawson, specimens photographs; H M Fearing, perfumery; Author C Freeman, jewelry; Mrs Geo W Charles, fancy quilt; Mrs D B Bradford, quilt made by lady 80 years old; Mrs Dr McIntosh, regularity in quilting; Mrs L A Ferebee, quilt made by W & W sewing machine; Mrs Tim Hunter, quilt with largest number of pieces; Richard Etheridge, 11 years old, quilt made by his own hand, Mrs C C Green, bed quilt; Mrs C B Brothers, bed spread; Mrs Mattie Wilcox, quilt; Mrs Ann Pool, silk bed quilt 60 years old; Mrs J L Ball, silk cradle quilt; Mrs E Gardineer, rag carpet; Miss Mary A Speed crochet matt; Miss Emily Speed, feather flowers; Miss Bettie Pool, tidy; Miss Bettie Herrington silk emb'd skirt; Miss Gertie Overman, emb sacque; Miss Mary J McCabe, worstead boquet, Mrs Dr Commander, horn basket; Mrs W H Weatherly, hair box; Miss Etta Chapman, hair cross; Mrs J L Ball, hair wreath and pin cushion; Miss Mary A Speed, pillow slips; Mrs M E Compton, ottoman cover: Miss Georgia Kellinger, French embroidery; Miss Mary A Speed, embroidery; Mrs Dr P John, zephyr ottoman; Miss Lessie Grandy, cloth ottomans; S Weisel, table covers and toweling; Miss Allie Underword, tatting; M B Culpepper, pistol; Miss Mira T John, pressed flower boquet; S Weisel, fancy doll and lot of furs; W R Cobb, fancy and ornamental picture frames, &c,; Dr P John, fancy frames Master MCammie Melick, one German mill; Miss Alice M Jones, thread camb. handkerchief; Mrs G W Baker, ladies slipper pin cushion; Mrs N Overman, home made rug.

——T. T. Rutter, of the "CAROLINIAN" office was awarded a diploma for the best specimen of printing, and Robinson & White a diploma for samples of fruit trees.

Col. Thomas B. Long.

We saw on our streets yesterday Col. Thomas B. Long, of N. C., who is a special agent of the Post Office Department, and learn he is in attendance on the United States Court, now in session in this city. It is really refreshing to meet one government official who has so conducted himself as to be endorsed by the whole press, irrespective of party, from Eastern Virginia to Southern Florida. He deserves it. His dignified and gentlemanly bearing, his courteous, polite attention to all who claim his services; his freedom from airs too common with officials of the present day, has given him the name of the model agent of said department. In the late remodeling of the special agents, he was the only agent retained by Post Master General Jewel from Richmond to New Orleans. —*Savanah News.*

North Carolina has thirty cotton factories, running 58,598 spindles.

John Morrissey, the prize fighter and gambler, who has made a large fortune from his gambling establishments, is now the recognized successor of Tweed as the leader of the New York Democracy.

The Day for Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily vocations, and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman; the land has been free from pestilence; internal order is being maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed. It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other. Now, therefore, recognizing these conditions, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such a day as a day of praise. In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the serl of the United States to be affixed; done at City of Washington this, ehe 27th day of October, in the year 1874 and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A Walking Advertisement.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N, Y.:

Dear Sir—I am a walking advertisement for your Golden Medical Discoverry Purgative Pelletts and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, they having cured me of Catarrh of nine years' standing, which was so bad that it disfigured my nose, and, while curing it, your medicine also cured me of Asthma in its worst and most aggravated form. Before useing your medicines I had been reduced in flesh from one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen pounds, and I weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and am in better health than I have enjoyed for twenty years.

Yours truly,
J. L. LUMSDEN.

The above is but a fair sample of hundreds of letters which are received by Dr. Pierce, and in the face of such evidence who can longer doubt that the Doctor's medicines cure the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh.

THE GREAT FAVORITE WITH THE LADIES.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum & Son, druggists, of Live Oak, Fla., write, Sept. 16th 1874, as follows: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Golden Medical Discoverry and Purgative Pelletts sell very largely and give complete satisfaction, as numbers of our customers and friends testify with pleasure. Your Favorite Prescription is indeed the great Favorite with the ladies, and numbers can say with joy that it has saved them from eking out a miserable life or meeting with premature death, and resored them to health and happiness."

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle osten gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family pysician. In all those derangemenis causing back-ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflamation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Dr. PIERCE's pamphlet on Diseases pecular to Women will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address as above.

Gatherings in the South.

There has been much written lately that is very dubious about political gatherings and conflict of races, yet there is one class of gatherings all over the South about which there is not even the shadow of doubt, namely, gathering for the purpose of purchasing the remaining tickets for the next and last Gift Concert of the Public Libray of Kentucky, to come off November 30. The South has been impoverished, and a reasonable share of that $2,500,000 then to be distributed will be very acceptable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE OF North Carolina have been abundantly blessed with the favor and protection of Divine Providence, which has crowned the past year with plenty and general prosperity, preserved to us the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, exempted us from the ravages of war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities which have scourged other people and States, permitting no evils to befall us but such as are incident to the common lot of man:

Now, therefore, as it becomes us, a christian people, to render thanks to Almighty God for these and numberless other blessings showered upon us in His great mercy, I, CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to law and in conformity with an honored procedent, do appoint and set apart

Thursday, November 26th, 1874,

as a day of public Thanksgiving throughout the State.

And I do earnestly invite the clergy of every denomination to open their respective houses of worship, and the people to abstain on that day from all pursuits inconsistent with the sacred duties of the occasion, and with devout hearts to assemble in their respective sanctuaries, and offer the prayer of thanksgiving, and unite in the songs of praise to Him who has given us peace and plenty, and vouchsafed all the priviliges and blessings we enjoy. Let gratitude inspire our hearts and enlarge our benevolence. And remembering the poor and unfortunate among us, let us add to our devotions deeds of charity and works of love.

With gratitude for the mercies of the past, let us seek wisdom from above to guide us in the future, that onr feet may be kept in the paths of rectitude, and that our days may be a blessing to ourselves and those with whom we associate.

Done at the city of Raleigh, on this the 4th day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, and in the ninty-ninth year of American Independence.

CURTIS H BROGDEN.

By the Governor:
JOHN B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

2—3t.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permonen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

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HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this,
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN& CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St.

NORFOLK, VA.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1874.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift			$50,000
1	" " "			25,000
1	" " "			15,000
1	" " "			10,000
1	" " "			5,000
1	" " "			2,500
1	" " "			1,500
10	" " "	$500	each	5,000
20	" " "	250	"	5,000
30	" " "	150	"	4,500
50	" " "	100	"	5,000
100	" " "	50	"	5,000
100	" " "	25	"	2,500
200	" " "	20	"	4,000
500	" " "	10	"	5 000
1,000	" " "	5	"	5,000
1,500	" " "	3½	"	3,750
46,250	" " "	1	"	6,250

49 767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to $200,000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50 000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

REFERENCES.

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public.

James Leonard, John Holford, John B. McDougall, W. H. Winn, H. Tone, J. N. Cook, Gldermen, City of Cenison, Texas.
judge Wm. D. Kirk.
J. Nevins' City Treasurer.
W. B. Coss, Lone Star mills.
Weekly Times, Denison.
E. E. Fuller, Alamo Hotel.
M. Goldsold & Co., Merchants.
Wm. Hughes, Real Estate Broker.
First National Bank, Denison.
Col. Frank Schrader. Ex-Mayor.
Daily & Weekly News, Denison.
Samuel A. Cook, Real Estate Broker.
Col. T. H. Warren, Real Eitate Broker.
Chas. E. Maurice, U. S. Commissioner.
Col Samuel Brooks, Galveston Texas.
Jos. Perry, Attorney M., K. & T. R. R.
J. W. Jennings Ex-Postmaster U. S. Senate.
Col. L. W. Shepherd, Alamo Hotel, Denison.
Gen. G. A. Beul, U. S. Army, Ft. Griffith Tex.
Merchants' & Planters' Bank, Denison.
S. G. Ddy, Divison Supt. M., K. & T. R. R.
Col. E J. Strang, Q. M. U. S. A. Denison Tex.
Goode, Stinnett & Co., Cotton Brokers Deni.
E. D. Chadick, Manager Cotton Compress Co., Denisoe.

A statement of the Distributiou will be published and forwaded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the intrest of this Association. LIBERAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
17-3m. Denison, Texas.

Music For November.

VOCAL

Where Birds sing the sweetest song & cho			35
My dear old Mother	"		30
I knew by the Smoke	"		35
No tidings from over the sea	"		30
Memories of Home Ballad, Chase			35
Nora the pride of Kilkee song & cho Hays			40
*Mollie McGuir	"	"	40
Kathlene Machree	"	Stewart	30
Twilight Shadows Tenore Song		Chase	35
Had we met in brighter hours ballad		Levey	35
*Out in the Snow	song and cho	Hays	40
Give me darling one sweet kiss	"	Danks	35
*Angels guard my little one	"	Hays	40
*Poor old Grandpa	"	"	40

INSTRUMENTAL.

Evening Bells	Morceau.	Wilson	50
*Twilight	Nocturne	Maylath,	50
Grace et Coquetrie	Morceau	Pacher	50
Neptune	Mazurka	Davis	40
*Sweetheart	Melodie	Maylath	40
Ih our Boat	Morceau	Wilso	35
*Vissions of Paradice	Morceau	Maylath	40
*Air Castles	Nocturne	"	50
Golden Hours	Melodie	Wilson	35
*Awakening of the birds	"	Malath	40
*Westward Ho!	Gallop	Wilson	75
*Merry Huntsman	Morceau	Wilson	50
Fanfare	Gallop	Maylath	50
Trembling Leaves	Instrumental	Kinkle	50
*Pearl of America	Caprice	"	50

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THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873.

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1.—A New Invention Thoroughly Tested and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a perfect Lock Stich, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid-best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—Runs for Years without Repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stich may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stich at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most carefull and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y, Cincinnati office 131 West Fourth Street.

16-2m.

Another Chance.

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

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POSTPONED TO

Monday, 30 Nov. 1874

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$250,000
" " "				100,000
" " "				75,000
" " "				50,00
" " "				25,000
5 Cash Gifts		$20,000	each	100,000
10 " "		14,000	"	140,000
15 " "		10,000	"	150,000
20 " "		5,000	"	100,000
25 " "		4,000	"	100,000
30 " "		3,000	"	90,000
50 " "		2,000	"	100,000
100 " "		1,000	"	100,000
240 " "		500	"	120,000
500 " "		100	"	50,000
19000 " "		50	"	950,000

Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash, 2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

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PAINTS ALL COLORS.

$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail.

English Roof Paint,	50 cts, per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1.00 "
Engine Oil,	57 "
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60 "
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50 "

Address,
NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.,
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THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEELY SUN best family newspaper in the world. [illegible] the be full of entertaining and appopriate [illegible] will of every sort, but will print nothing [illegible] reading the most scrupulous and delicate [illegible] to offend always contain the most interes[illegible] [illegible]st. It will and romances of the day, careful[illegible] [illegible] stories and legibly printed. [illegible]ly selected and

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fr[illegible]h and useful to the farmer.

The number of me[n] independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favor from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEKELY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, Is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1,20 a year, postage paid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-pag newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120.000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or $6,50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN" New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED.

and it will not explode.

It burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

State of North Carolina } IN SUPERIOR COURT.
County of Martin. }

Levi S. Jones and W. H. Jones, Plaintiff.
Against
D. H. Youngblood and wife Sarah F. Youngblood, Defendants.

Petition to Sell Land for a Division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the action of the Sheriff and affidavit of Levi S. Jones, one of the above named plaintiffs, that the defendants, D. H. Youngblood and wife Sarah, cannot be found in this county and are supposed to reside beyond the limits of the State.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, for six successive weeks, notifying them to be and appear before this Court at the Clerk's office in Williamston on Monday the 26th day of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the above named plaintiffs otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and an order for sale made accordingly.

Witness Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of said Court, at Williamston this 4th Sept. A. D., 1874
JOS. M. SITERSON,
Superior Court Clerk.
13-6t.

WAGON SHOP.

Manufacturer of

FARM & SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS.

Main street, Elizabeth City. N. C. 14-

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR TUTTS EXPECTORANT

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful, There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergymao of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth cenrury" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.



WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,

December 31, 1874.

for the purpose of erecting an

ODD FELLOW'S TEMPLE.

The Grand Gift is the

BENBOW HOUSE,

Worth $60,000.00.

Grand Cash Gift

$10,000.

Real Estate Gifts,	$81,500.
Cash "	88,000

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets, $2.50

AGENTS WANTED.

For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
12-8t. Manager.

Tickets for sale by Dr. R. K. Speed E, City, N, C.

ORDINANCE.

AUCTIONEERS LICENSE.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Commissioners of Elizabeth City held Oct 15 1874 the following Ordinance in relation to Auctioneers was passed.

Be it Ordained &c., That all Auctioneers within the corporate limits of Elizabeth City shall pay a *license of Five Dollars* good for one year, and shall pay one per centum on all sales of goods &c, brought from the State and sold by them within the City limits.

W. A. HARNEY
Mayor,
THOS. GASKINS.
18-3t. Clerk.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE HAVING work done at the Wagon Shop will please remember that I am not able to give further credit; so after this date I shall strictly demand pay for all work when delivered.

Respectfully,
J. F. SAUNDERS.
Main St., E. City, N. C. Nov 4th, 1874.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL.

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The laud is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realised on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

Elizabeth City Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS,

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Autherized by the Legislature of the State of New York.

2d Series Drawing, OCTOBER 5th, 1874.

2d Premium Drawing DECEMBER 7th, 1874.

EVERY BOND

Will be Redeemed with a Premium.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000,

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.

Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York

5-2m. Post Office Draw. 29

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1874.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
Governors Proclamation.

Local and Personal.

On the night of the 3rd inst., JOE LASSITER of color, broke jail at Gatesville. Sheriff WILLEY offers $10 reward for his capture.

If business seems congestive, try printer's ink well rubbed in. Those who have tried it pronounce it an efficacious remedy.

Thursday the 26th inst. has been designated both by the President and the Governor as a day of Thanksgiving. See proclamation in another column.

Our Devil says that he has observed that the silent reserved man in a social gathering is he whose mouth is full of tobacco juice and no spittoons are handy.

The Elizabeth City Minstrells will give a grand Concert in the Academy at Hertford, on Friday evening of this week, for the benefit of the Debating Society of that place. Look out for fun and amusement.

In our hurried notes of the Fair last week we omitted referring to the fine display of Silver Ware, Jewelry, etc., on exhibition by AUTHUR C. FREEMAN, of Norfolk. Affable, courteous and genial, he made a fine impression on our people.

THEO. N. RAMSAY, State Lecturer of the Order of Good Templars, delivered an able and impressive Lecture on Temperance in the Baptist Church last night. The notice being so short the audience was not so large as it should have been.

We must again request annonymous correspondents who do not want their names appended to their communications, to send their names to us in a private note. We decline to publish communications without this safeguard. Nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts not used.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Col. CHARLES GUIRKIN of Elizabeth Ciiy, Superintendent of Life Saving Stations on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. Some men are lucky and our townsman is among the number having one office after another piled up on him.

Good advice should never be scorned. When you throw a useless article from an upper window, see that no one's head is likely to obstruct its passage. That's what a man in Chicago didn't do, and the Doctors bill he was obliged to pay amounted to $17.00.

Ingratitude is the abridgement of all baseness, it is treason to mankind. It was a saying of the Philosopher SAADI that "Man is, beyond dispute, the most excellent of created beings, and the vilest animal is a dog; but the sages agree that a grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man."

The list of Premiums and Diplomas awarded at the Fair will be found in another column. The premiums have all been paid. Those who have not received their Diplomas will call on Mr. M. B. CULPEPPER, the Secretary, who has them all made out and ready for delivery. Let the receipients have them neatly framed and preserve them as *souvenirs* of the Fair of 1874.

We have "this and nothing more," to say in reply to the questions sent by "A Reader" on the other side of the Sound. Fable records that a venerable rat, whose sands of life had so nearly run out that he tearfully bade adieu to his old associates and friends, retired to the rich depths of a new cheese and lived to a serene old age. So possess your soul in patience. Fable should console you. All may yet be well.

We have made improvements upon our paper that will give our patrons more reading matter. We trust this effort on our part will be appreciated. We bespeak the kind offices of our friends in the extension of our circulation. With the earnest and active co-operation of our friends we can make the NORTH CAROLINIAN a useful agent in promoting and advancing the best interests of this entire section. We have the will to work. Help us and untold good can be accomplished.

The interest taken in and the patronage extended to our late Fair were more than gratifying. All classes, including the fashion, the beauty and the brains of Eastern Carolina were on the grounds, the scene forming a kaleidescopic picture of the life and animation of the Albemarle country. And all seemed to be deeply interested and favorably impressed. Hundreds who brought something to the Fair went away with a firm resolution to take a more active part next year and those who did exhibit felt determined to do *still better* twelve months hence.

The time is coming when the demands of the poor will be imperious and must be met. Religion, humanity and public policy require that the most efficient means should be used to afford judicious relief. Hence the Commissioners of Pasquotank county have seen to it that provision is made to take care of the deserving poor. But they have decided to do this in but one way—through the Poor House. All "benefits" and outside relief have been suspended. It was found to be opening the door too wide; advantage was taken and would be taken by parties who otherwise would not become a charge upon the county.

A daily paper will be issued during Conference. It will be called THE CONFERENCE REPORTER. Advertisements will be inserted at usual rates. The subscription price will be *Thirty Cents*. Address Publishers "Conference Reporter," Elizabeth City, N. C.

The annual Confrence of the Methodist Church will be held here this year, beginning on to-day a week. The attendance will be large and the number of strangers from different portions of this State and Virginia will be greater than has honored our city for many years. We hope every effort will be made to give them a generous and hospitable reception.

We return our acknowledgements to the friends who have written us complimenting the management of the late Fair. That we felt an interest in it and worked earnestly for its success is true, and it is a gratification to know that the grand object has been accomplished. The Society has been able to liquidate its debts and pay its premiums. It is now on the "high road to fortune." As a sample of the letters referred to we quote the following received from Hertford:

I imagine you are satisfied with regard to the success of the Fair. I have heard many express themselves quite approvingly of all that was on exhibition and of the management.

This long stride towards the "mark of our high calling" as agriculturists, is due, Doctor, to a great extent to your untiring efforts in this direction. I am not in the habit of complimenting, but I am so impressed with the fact that as we owe to you a debt of gratitude, for the good you have accomplished in this particular, that I cannot withold the expression.

Every day more and more demonstrates the necessity of a railroad. Traffic, business, everything is impeded. There is no inducement to special effort, no incentive to the investment of capital in anything, and especially in manufactures because of our inefficient transportation. Until better facilities of this kind are offered and secured no man of enterprise will branch out or make any venture. Until we have a *railroad* we can have no immigration and consequently we will have no development, no improvement, no real prosperity. We saw this long ago and because of this conviction we earnestly advocated this great measure. Like all enterprises of this character it has been slow—has had it impediments and obstructions, but at last we believe the time is at hand when our hopes are to be realized and our oft made predictions verified. Through the indefatigable and almost superhuman efforts of some of the pioneers in our railroad project parties of experience and energy and means are now interested. They have just visited us, looked over the ground and have returned to forward on the necessary tools and machinery for vigorously prosecuting the work, which will begin not later than the 1st of December.

Local Briefs:

The handsome sign on Dr. BUTT's show window attracts attention. It was done by the talented young artist ARTHUR BUTT.—Capt. LYONS gave us an "invite" the other day to "sample" his oysters. We did so, and must report them *all right*. His Saloon is on Road Street a few doors south of STEGER's. Give him a call when you want a good article.—D. G. BUSH, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., arrived on Saturday. He is the President of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad Company.—We hear of a number of Northern gentlemen that propose spending the winter with their families here. This must eventually become *the* winter resort of Pennsylvania and New York.—Farmers hereabouts never had a more favorable season for gathering cotton and corn. The former is reported better than was anticipated; the latter not quite so large in quantity, though excellent in quality.—Among the prominent arrivals since our last we notice Gen. W. H. ADAMS and A. S. WHITE, of Washington, D. C., J. C. CHANDLER of Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. GREENLEAF and son, of New York, E. J. BOSWORTH and lady, of Blossburg, Pa.—We also received an invitation to "sample" OVERTON's bi-valves which we accepted. He serves them up in excellent style, either raw, fried or stewed.

Local Port-Folio.

A good investment—to advertise in the NORTH CAROLINIAN. A press that printers like—the press of business. Natural selections—choosing a wife. Bachelors exclamation—"a lass". Maidenly exclamation—"ah men." One bad thing about gold—not having it.

Business Locals.

The cheapest Groceries in town at Fowler's on Water Street.

The "Cash and One Price" Store of Fowler is receiving new goods constantly.

For a good store well furnished or for hardware of any description call on Brodrick & Smith.

A lot of School Desks for sale cheap. Apply to Dr. P. John at this office.
20-3t.

CONFERENCE—For your table supplies go to Brodrick & Smith's. A fine line of fancy groceries now on hand.

The American Sardine Company's Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Having on hand an extra set, 16 vols of Appletons New American Cyclopedia, we will sell it at less than Publisher's price. Apply soon. tf.

A Map of the United States Given Away.

If you want a beautiful colored map, 15 x 36 inches, of the United States, send your name and post office address to G. L. Harrison, State Street Boston, Mass.; to L. F. Booth, 229 Broadway, New York City; or to W. H. Stennett, Gen. Pas. Agent C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago, Ill., and a copy will be sent you *free*. 19-4t

$50,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Texas is thrown into a fever of excitement by the Texas Gift Concert Association, at Denison, offering inducements that were never equalled before by any association of the kind. Purchasers of tickets have every assurance that the drawing will be conducted in a fair and impartial manner and the investment of one dollar will surely get the Grand Cash Gift of $50,000. Who will be the possessor of the lucky dollar? Apply to the local agent in this place for any information desired.

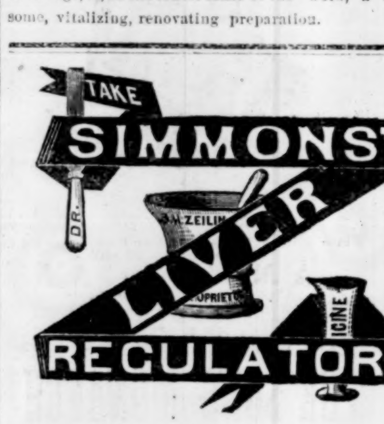
We have a lot of shingles, different sizes, which we will sell very low; also a large lot of fencing boards, flooring, etc., which we will dispose of at a very low figure.
13-tf. P. JOHN.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Charles Johnson, J W Bareter, R C Jenkins, Major H A Gilliam, J H Perry, W F Hatsell & Son, C A Nash, H C Morrisett, John Q A Wood, Theo N Ramsey, N. C. Thomas E Artman, A Songacre, D G Bush, E S Bosworth & wife, Pa. M F Jenks, General W H Adams, A S White, Washington, D. C. J C Chandler, N. J. W A Greenleaf, Harry Greenleaf, N. Y. J W Bennett, E Sweet, Ill.

THE CANT OF IMPOSTERS.—It is obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgatives advertise them as tonics, stomachics and invigorants, in the hope of enlisting the confidence of the public in the devitalizing and pernicious portions It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are describad Although the effect of their rasping evacuants is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this humbug (not a very successful one it is true, thanks to the mature common sense of the American people) was stigmatized as it deserves Such mischievous falsehoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetters Stomach Bitters, be it distinctly understood, is a stimulant It has a spiritu [illegible] which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system The tonic, alterative and regulating ingre[illegible] would be comparatively inert if they were not, so to speak, carried to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent The cant which protests against the use of a pure alcoholic fluid, when employed as a means of giving full effect to medicinal extracts of the highest utility, is the cant of charlatanism Every intelligent physician so characterizes it, and the sick who are griped, convulsed and debilitated by the nauseous and disgusting nostrums of the parties who put it forth soon find to their sorrow that it is a delusion and a snare Hostetter's Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in the truest sense of the word, a wholesome, vitalizing, renovating preparation.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

OR MEDICINE.

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CC.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

DRUGS, DRUGS. DR. JAS. N. BUTT, having recently returned from Baltimore, calls the attention of the pblic to his largely increased stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

YOU can get at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store Axilary or Fever Thermometor, Hypodermic Syringes, Scarificators, etc.

WEAK Lunged People will find it to their interest to call at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Fearing and Road Sts. and get a Chest Protector. Does not cost much and is said to do much good.

CALL at DR. BUTT'S Drug Store and get an Atomizer with directions to treat Nasal Catarrh. The profession has tried it and thinks it has done much good.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

THE largest lot of Perfumery ever offered for sale in this place at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, Extracts of Magnolia, Mass Rose, Muck, Night Blooming Cerus, Violet, Jocky Club, Mignonette, Boqnet, Heletrope Ylang Ylang, etc., etc., and last but not least that celebrated cologne "Empress Eugenia," so well known manufactured by that popular Druggist H. M. Fearing Esq., with Dr. BUTT.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

JUST received at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store a large lot of Linseed Oil and a fresh supply of three very popular brands of Zinc "Stone Wall" ground expressly for DR JAS. N. BUTT. Besides a great variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned in the advertisement are to be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. th, 1874

ROWELL'S COLUMN

A NEW CROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber, whether Single or in a Club, who pays in advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of THE RESCUE, the handsomest chromo ever offered by a publisher.

Terms Three dollars per annum. For Circular containing Terms for Clubs etc., address L A GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASS BOOK.

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scriptural Illustrations and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Water Wheel

N F BURNHAM'S 1874 TURBINE guaranteed With 84 PER CENT. The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first class wheel. Send for pamphlet and be convinced. address N F BURNHAM York, Pa.

Victor

SEWING MACHINE TRIUMPHANT

The best in the world.
Will last more than a lifetime.
It has no cogs or springs.
Light running and noiseless.
Price reduced to $45 and $50.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address
REV. C. H. BERNHEIM,
Concord, N. C.

WM. H. HENNENGER.

Wholesale Jeweler and Jobbers
In American and Foreign Watches
TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also
WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT.
For all desirable styles of American Clocks.
220 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore Md. up stairs

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE want a representative in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our Great C. O. D. Sale of Staple Family Goods. The most popular and best money making business in America, for young old, male or fomale, at home or traveling. Large cash profits, a complete outfit, samples of goods, lists, circulars, etc., sent free to any address.
Address ALDEN. HALL & CO., 6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

$5 TO 20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs Nothing to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. NIBORY & CO., Augusta, Me.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over or the money refunded.
WM. C. DAWSON.
E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co. N. C. The next session will commence on the 5th of October 1874 under the efficient management of John N. Parker as Principal.

Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deduction made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz;)

Primary Branches ....$4,50.
Higher English Branches.................6,00.
Languages, each, (extra)..................2,00.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

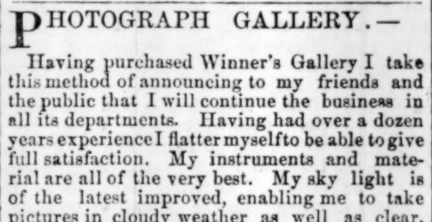
For further information address the undersigned

RUFUS WHITE, or JOS. R, PARKER
On behalf of the Committee,

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and Diploma of Honor, at Vienna, 1873, and Paris, 1867, and now offer the Finest Assoctment of the best Cabinet Organs in the World, including new styles with recent improvements, not only exclusively for cash, as formerly, but also on New Plans of Easy Paymentr, the most favorable ever offered. Organs Rented with privilege of Purchase, to almost any part of the country. First payment $9,90 or upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Boston, New York or Chicago.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

A VALUABLE FARM IN CURRITUCK AT PUBIC SALE.

By order of the Court on petition of E. J. Lindsey, by her Guardian D. McD. Lindsey, P. H. Morgan is appointed Commissioner to sell at the Court House door in Currituck county, N. C., on Saturday the 5, day of December 1874 the property known as the "Land Tract," situated in said county and lying within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Court House. It is immediately on the Sound and within full view of the ocean. Upon it is a two story dwelling house, with eight rooms, Kitchen, Daries, Barns, etc. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, one half cleared land and well adapted to truck of all kinds.

The conditions of sale are *one third cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The title not to be conveyed until all the purchase money is paid.

A. O. DEY, C. S. C.
20-3t. Currituck, county, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH.

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith's

THE RED FLAG.

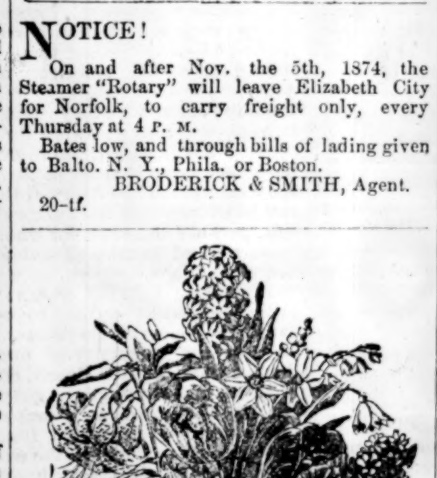
Ah! what does that Red Flag mean on Water Street? It means that is the place to get all your old tin ware repaired, such as, coffee pots, tea pots, oil cans, etc., etc.

Tin Ware Wholesale and Retail.
N. B. Old Stoves Repaired.
H. O. HILL.
E. City, N. C., March 14th, 1872.
38-tf.

NOTICE!

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.
BRODERICK & SMITH, Agent.
20-tf.



BULBS FOR Present Planting! PLANTS FOR Parlor Culture!

Our illustrated Catalogues of *Dutch Bulbs*, and Flower Seeds, and Plants for *House Culture*, now ready and mailed free to all applicants.

Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

State of North Carolina } In Superior Cour
Currituck County. }

Rebecca O'Neal
VS.
William O'Neal.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William O'Neal is a non-resident of this State or that he so conceals himself that the Ordinary process of the Law, cannot be served upon him. Ordered that the publication be made in the "North Carolinian," a paper published in Elizabeth City that he appear at the next term said Court, to be held for said county of Currituck, and there to answer, plead or demur to the complaint filed in office, or judgement will be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff in this cause—this October 5th 1874.
16-6t. A.O. DEY, C. S. C.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK.

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *Firt-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any par of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, Queens Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has lately added a Grocery & Provision Department to his business. Call & see the arrangement & examine his prices clear through. Corn and cotton taken in exchange for goods. No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash and one price store. Coffee, Teas, spice, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Blocks, Cotton, Buckets, Tubs, Floor & Table Oil Cloths, Baskets, etc. all cheap at Fowler's assortment of boots, shoes, is kept complete. Try me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, Reps, Empress Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are far below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yak Lace, Braded Gimp & Fringe, Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Sash Ribbons, White Goods, White Trimmings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices. Call & examine the quality and price with Fowler. Goods shown with pleasure. He keeps best calicoes in the market and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler. A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them. Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the lberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufactures

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.
-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods. The place to have the largest selection.

THE Largest & Best Selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss, Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth, *Casimeres & Linnen; also 10,000 Yards, OF THE BEST QUALITY OF* PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard; also yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the best goods are the cheapest, it pays better buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S. Eliz. City, N. C.

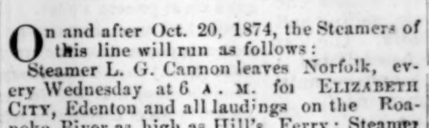
Good Good to get Good. The only place to get good Goods. The only place is at WEISEL'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.



WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts w'ntd. Address Beverly Co. 284 Wabash-av. Chicago
8v6—1yr.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

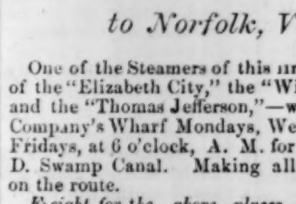
On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all laudings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.
BRODERICK & SMITH
Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. S. S. T CO,



CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C.,

to Norfolk, Va

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily from sunrise to sundown. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent.
Norfolk, Va

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY
EXECUTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A NEW STORE

ON

Water Street

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has taken possession of the Shannon building corner Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C., in which he has a complete assortment of

General Merchandise

comprising almost everything in the line, such as
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
PORK,
and a full line of

Groceries

such as,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEA,
MOLASSES, ETC

All of which he will sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
W. [illegible] McCUTCHEON
Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 14, 1874.-tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy
2-3m. JOS. WILSON

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle, *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.
8-2m.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand and for sale.
h11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO

Farm, Garden and Household.

Drill Sowing Wheat.

Every year's experience is in favor of drilling wheat. It shows more and more that, as against sowing the seed broadcast, it is economical in labor and in seed, and gives a better crop. The difference in labor is at least $1.00 an acre, or the cost of two harrowings after sowing, or one cultivating. The difference in seed is at least half a bushel, or 50 cents to a $1.00 an acre, and the difference in the crop is fully one-fourth, or upon fairly good soil, six bushels or nine dollars per acre. Eleven dollars per acre upon ten acres will more than pay for the best drill made, which will sow ten acres a day. But if the means of purchasing a drill are not available, and there are less than ten acres of wheat to be sown, it will yet pay to hire a drill, which may be done from some neighbor, fortunate enough to possess one, for 50 cents per acre. We have not yet seen a part of the country where a drill could not be purchased or hired, and very few fields upon which a drill could not be used, if the ground was properly prepared. It is one of the greatest advantages resulting from the use of machinery upon farms, that it to a great extent necessitates good farming. At least that it compels improvements, and the farmer who once enters upon the march of improvement rarely stops and never looks back. Thus when a drill is used for the first time, the farmer finds his crooked fence in the way; his narrow gates, or his awkward bars are inconvenient, the brush and weeds around his fence interfere, his poor plowing is troublesome, the baulks and hard spots that have been left, a nuisance to him, and the weeds, trash, rough clods, and stones upon the surface are a severe tax upon his patience. The next season all these faults will be remedied, because discovering the profit of the machine, he is obliged to prepare for its use. This is like the entrance of light into dark places, and a number of things that were never noticed or suspected before are now so conspicuously apparent that they cannot be any longer left undone. The same is true as to the use of the mower or the reaper, and thus the money spent for any of these needful machines is repaid in more ways than one.—*Agriculturist.*

Household Hints.

Sweetening Old Lard.—Take a small bunch of slippery-elm bark and put it in the lard, and cook one hour.

Stove Polish and Soapsuds.—If stove polish is mixed with very strong soapsuds, the luster appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly around as it usually does.

Cream Pudding.—One pint of milk, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt; to this add six eggs, well beaten, with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and the grated rind of one lemon. Bake in a buttered dish.

Tomato Omelet.—Beat up six eggs, mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with a little milk, and add pepper and salt to taste. Peel and chop very fine four tomatoes, stir altogether and fry in butter. Oyster omelet is made in the same way, substituting a dozen chopped oysters for the tomatoes.

Barley Sugar.—Dissolve and boil one pound and a half of loaf sugar in half a pint of water and the white of an egg; when it is at candy height, add a teaspoonful of strained lemon-juice, and boil it quickly till it recovers its former state; pour it over a marble slab, and when it becomes stiff cut it in strips and twist it.

To Exterminate Vermin.—A most effective insect powder is feverfew. This, pulverized and pure, added to an equal weight of powdered borax and scattered in the haunts of bedbugs, roaches, or any other vermin, will scare them away sure; it can be rubbed on a dog to kill fleas, and will do its work effectually.

Rancid Butter Made Sweet.—Rancid butter can be made as sweet as when first churned, by the following process: To one quart of water add fifty-five drops of the chloride of lime; then wash thoroughly in this mixture five pounds of rancid butter. It must remain in the mixture two hours. Then wash twice in pure water and once in sweet milk; add salt. This preparation of lime contains nothing injurious.

Lemon Pudding.—One quart of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of pounded crackers, one tablespoonful of butter, six eggs. Grate the yellow rind of two large lemons, press out the pulp and juice of the lemons, and strain. Then mix with six large tablespoonfuls of white sugar, add this to the milk, mixing well together, turn into a dish lined with puff paste, and bake from 25 to 30 minutes. To be eaten cold, with or without sauce.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—To a large sweet potato weighing two pounds allow half pound of sugar, half pound of butter, one gill sweet cream, one grated nutmeg, a little lemon peel, four eggs; boil the potato until done, mash up fine, and while hot add the sugar and butter. Set aside to cool while you beat the eggs light, and add the seasoning last. Line the plates with puff paste and pour in the mixture. Bake in a moderate but regularly heated oven.

Don't Borrow Tools.

A farmer can get in no habit worse than that of borrowing tools, and for the following reasons: First, one who owns tools does not like to lend them, and he thinks less of the man who borrows; second, one never will come to learn how to use borrowed tools nor to keep them in order; and third, he who borrows never can be a good farmer. It is true that young men just starting may be allowed to borrow some, but he should not establish the habit; or, one may borrow a new implement to see how it works. A man who borrows is not likely to use a tool as carefully as if it were his own, and, as a consequence, he does not do careful, nice work. What can a man be thinking about when he borrows a steel plow, keeps it several days or a week, and brings it home, as will be most likely the case, so dull as to be unfit for use? The owner can only take it to the shop and at his own expense get it sharpened. If a man lends tools to one there are several neighbors who also will want to borrow; and thus it is, a harrow, for instance, may be going round through the neighborhood all the season. It is every way desirable to cultivate what is called "good neighborhood," but this cannot be done where borrowing is practiced.

Cultivated and Grassy Orchard.

The *Practical Farmer* describes an experiment made on the Eastern Experimental Farm of Pennsylvania, in a standard Bartlett pear orchard. One portion had lain in grass five or six years and had formed a tough sod. This was carefully and thoroughly plowed last year. Another portion had been cropped with vegetables until within two years, when it was seeded to grass. Both portions had been alike dressed with fresh ashes a year ago, at the rate of one bushel per tree. Both set a heavy crop of fruit this year. The trees on the portion two years in grass ripened their fruit soonest, dropped their leaves prematurely, and the fruit was smaller than the other. The trees on the portion plowed last year retained their leaves late, the fruit was large and perfect, and sold at $4 per crate wholesale.

Wetting Fuel.

As many persons are at this season laying in their winter stock of fuel, it is important that they should be again reminded of the danger attending the common custom of wetting coal in cellars. Even the fire-damp which escapes from coal mines arises from the slow decomposition of coal at a temperature but little above that of the atmosphere, but under augmented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly broken coal and putting it into a warm cellar, the mass is heated to such a degree that carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off for long periods of time and pervade the whole house. There are several instances on record of spontaneous combustion of coal when stowed into the bunkers or holds of vessels.

SELF-CONTROL A NECESSITY.

Why Business Men Succeed and Why They Do Not.

Before a man can be a king of business or a king of men, says Parton in his new lecture, he must be monarch of himself. A great part of the secret of being able to control others is self-control. I remember Robert Bonner pointing out a person going by the office of the *Ledger* and saying: "I worked by the side of that man for years setting type, and a very good workman he was. Do you want to know the reason why he is still a journeyman printer and I am not?" I did want to know the reason. "Well," said he, "the reason is this: He used to buy five-dollar pantaloons, and as soon as they began to look shabby he cast them aside; but I bought coarse, strong three-dollar ones and wore them out. That's the reason."

There is a great deal in merely being able to feel money in your pocket, and not spend it. I must own that it is a very rare gift with the literary class. I have known a young writer, in receiving $30 for an article, invite a friend to dine with him at Delmonico's, and order two bottles of $6 wine. Such men, whatever their talents, usually remain drudges and slaves all their lives. The simple reason, in fact, why property always and everywhere gets into such enormous masses, is that it is the nature of the strong to husband their resources and themselves, and it is the nature of the weak to squander both. If you want to test a young man and ascertain whether nature made him for a king or a subject, give him a thousand dollars and see what he will do with it. If he is born to conquer and command, he will put it quietly away till he is ready to use it as opportunity offers. If he is born to serve, he will immediately begin to spend it in gratifying his ruling propensity. That propensity may be, usually is, perfectly innocent. In my youth, for example, books were my temptation, and many a fierce tussle I have had with it while standing before the window of a bookseller. The first time in my life that I ever had two dollars all at once, I instantly bought a Shakspeare with it. Knowing my weakness, I used to leave my money at home, when I had any, in order not to be surprised into buying a book; but feeling that this was base cowardice, a contemptible avoidance of the enemy, I afterwards made it a point always to have money in my pocket. Often I have courted temptation, standing long before a window, gazing upon some particular book that I had been longing to possess for many months, and then stalking away with a proud consciousness that I might have bought it and didn't. But, in my case, this was not strength, but mere vulgar necessity. The strong men are they who really might lawfully and properly indulge an expensive taste, and yet can wait till they can indulge it with absolute safety.

In the stray counties of Pennsylvania, now enjoying the fifth generation of solid prosperity, they build a stone barn before they build a house of stone; and though the houses are usually good enough, the barns are generally better. "To be thus is nothing," says the strong man, "but to be safely thus." This feeling is very powerful in men who conquer the world; it is weak in the men over whom the victory is gained. Christophe, black emperor, used to say, "Put a bag of coffee in the mouth of hell, and a Yankee would be sure to go after it." Of course he would; why not? The happiness of a human being rests upon three pillars: First, a clear conscience; second, good health; third, a sound pecuniary condition. If that bag of coffee is necessary for the attainment of that third main stay of happiness, let us by all means go where it is to be found.

Of course there is such a thing as going too far for your bag of coffee. Some men do really forget that, after all, business is only a means to an end. Their minds run entirely to business. A Harvard professor told me that he went down to one of the beaches on the New England coast to bathe one stormy day, but those in charge refused to let him go in on account of the dangerous swell. On his way back he expressed his disappointment and indignation to the driver of the omnibus. "Well," said the driver, "I'll tell you how it is. We don't like to have strangers come down here and get drowned. It hurts the beach." This man evidently had business on the brain.

Woolen Suits for the Street.

While house dresses consist merely of a basque and demi-train, street suits of wool stuffs retain an over-dress of some kind. The long apron proves to be the favorite style, and in many cases this apron is extended to form a regular over-skirt. The latest designs have a sloped seam down the middle of the apron, making it almost bias, as wool goods cling more closely and drape better when cut bias. This seam is either hidden by one of many rows of jet galloon or of Titan braid or else bias silk or velvet, or perhaps the seam is not concealed, but is ornamented by a series of four or five long-looped bows. Imported aprons of black cashmere have five rows of jet galloon their whole length, while the edge is finished with jet fringe, crimped tape fringe, or knife plaiting of silk. Striped camel's-hair aprons of the wide two-inch stripes of brown or gray shades now in vogue when cut with this middle seam have the stripes pointed to meet there, and produce a very pretty effect; such aprons are simply piped or corded on the edge. The back drapery is of two straight breadths about five-eighths of a yard wide, corded all around, each sewed to the belt in a wide box-plait, and then lapped from side to side; or else these breadths are gathered across in two drooping puffs, with loops of silk coming from below each puff; the ends hang straight and show square corners below. Other aprons have but one trimmed back breadth caught up in intricate festooned puffs that defy description. These aprons are more bouffantly draped in the back and are higher on the sides than those lately worn, yet economical and practical women who like the long round overskirt, almost concealing the skirt beneath it, will be glad to know that it is still in vogue. The cuirass basque accompanies aprons and over-skirts. Polonaises in the cuirass Marguerite shape, also those with basque backs, are found at the most select houses.

A Grasshopper Story.

They say of the grasshoppers in Kansas, that at Topeka they "ate the peaches from the trees and then threw the stones at the people as they passed." In Wisconsin they say "they stopped a train one morning, seized the daily papers, and there learning that a section had been missed by them, turned back and finished the job." Stopping the train is no joke. They have frequently piled themselves so as to cause the driving wheels to stick on their broken bodies. The ladies have an aversion to them, as they cannot walk out without capturing from fifty to two hundred and bringing them home. In church you can safely assume that every lady has a few score hidden in the folds of her robes. A sudden twitching of the features, a clutching of the fingers, or a faint scream, will indicate that one of these captives has "struck for liberty."

Then He Resigned.—Rev. Joseph B. Cleaver, a Baptist clergyman in Michigan, was brought up before the church a few weeks ago with sixty-one charges scored against him. They included pretty much all the crimes known to the decalogue, and the investigators went at him. One by one the charges fell away until nothing was left but a difference on a doctrinal point between him and his deacons, and that the congregation wiped away with the rest. Having settled to their satisfaction that he was all right, they congratulated each other that they had so good a man to reign over them; and while they were congratulating, the Rev. Mr. Cleaver handed in his resignation and went to another church.

The Author of St. Elmo.

"Curtis," of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Mobile, says of a favorite Southern authoress: Among the famous denizens of the town is Augusta J. Evans, the author of "St. Elmo." She is Mrs. Wilson now, and lives in a beautiful little chateau in the suburbs. Her husband is a banker of wealth and influence, and she a plain, unassuming lady, about thirty-five years old, I should think. From her appearance, one would not imagine that she had wrestled with Confucius, the Sanscrit philosophers, and the ancient Greeks. I meant to have asked her how she came to know so much as she does about things of which everybody else is ignorant; but I couldn't—I was afraid it would be impudent. Imagine a tall, slender lady, of dark complexion, black hair, and eyes of an indifferent color, features plain, but full of animation and intelligence, and manners that are at once unobtrusive and attractive, and you have this De Stael of the South. She is seen but little in society, and seldom entertains any but intimate friends; but the poor know her well, and the hospitals and institutions for the homeless and friendless find in her a local Florence Nightingale. During the war she was very active in the Southern hospitals, and, it is said, gave the larger portion of the profits of her novel, "Macaria," which was published in 1862, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

A Famine in Nebraska.

Death from starvation for the actual want of food is a calamity that stares in the face of 7,000 men, women and children, within 18 hours' ride of Chicago, and in the heart of the grain-growing region of the country. Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, and who is personally cognizant of the facts, addressed the Chicago Board of Trade, telling in plain, direct terms the sad story of the destitution in Western Nebraska, caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers. From the reports of his officers on the ground and among these people, he has trustworthy information as to the actual condition of affairs. He states that several cases of actual death have already taken place. Fathers have been compelled to abandon their families and seek work and food. In one house the corpse of a child was found that had perished for want of food, and near it the mother, prostrate and dying from the same cause. He states that in Boone, Greeley, Sherman, Howard, Buffalo, and all the other counties 50 miles west of the Missouri river, two-thirds of the people are destitute of all the necessaries of life. They have neither clothing nor shoes, and food is impossible to get. A committee to take steps for the relief these poor people was appointed.

A Strange Mania.

Mr. Grace, of Buskirk's Bridge, New York, for many years had but one peculiarity. He said that he wanted to kill somebody. This desire was sometimes so strong that he declared it must sooner or later be gratified. There was no other oddity about him. He was a farm laborer, and was humdrum enough in all respects save the one strange freak of thirsting for blood. "I know I shall kill somebody yet," he used to soy, "and I wonder who it will be?" His wife said his friends got accustomed to his whim, and grew to despise it as unworthy of notice. Years went on, and the murderous desire remained the same—active but ungratified.

Last week there was a culmination so tragic as to shadow all the humor of Mr. Grace's long cherished freak of anticipation. Suddenly drawing a knife, he told his wife that he was going to kill her—that she was the somebody he was ordained to slaughter. Seeing that his purpose was at last deadly, the woman ran from the room pursued by the husband. Finally he overtook her, and the end was dire enough to fulfill his long premeditation. He stabbed her again and again, until she was mortally wounded. Then he killed himself. A stranger mania than that of Mr. Grace is rare indeed.

The Disease of the Day.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "Paralysis is becoming a prime disease. It is not confined to the fleshy, the plethoric, nor to the aged. The fast life of our business young men tells on them. It is a very common thing to see men of thirty and thirty-five bald headed, feeble gaited, and walking about with canes, their underpinning knocked out, with other signs of premature age. These signs of early weakness develop in paralysis. Sudden deaths from this cause are very common, Several have occurred in railroad trains, the vibration seeming to predispose persons to the disease. Not long since a gentleman died in one of our churches. He was interested in a case of discipline. He made a report to the church on the case, sat down, laid his head on the back of the seat and instantly expired. In another case, a man not accustomed to public speaking, arose to relate his religious experience. He was so excited that he could scarcely speak. In the midst of his remarks he was seized with paralysis, and carried to his home. Our young men will have to tone down their style of living if they wish to amount to any thing."

A Perfect Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fire went not costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living of father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; even the dull and commonplace man was lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created; every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which, in spite or her hard housework, she always found to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She had always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife and homemaker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliance of wealth and the enlargement of wider culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.—*Helen Hunt.*

Stealing a Bridal Dress.

A Michigan bride being all ready for the wedding found that her bridal dress was missing. An Indian who lived with his tribe a few miles distant, knocked at the door of the dwelling referred to and asked if the family had lost a dress, saying that a squaw of his tribe had been wearing an elegant dress and other refinery, and knowing that she had not come by it rightfully, the Indian had come to town to ascertain if any one had lost any article. It was the bride's dress. The room in which the garments were left was a spare bedroom, and, having no occasion to use it, no member of the family had entered it in two days. The bed was found in a condition which evidenced that some one had slept in it, and it was subsequently ascertained that the squaw who had stolen the articles had entered the house unnoticed, slept in the bed one night, and the next morning had risen, and donning the wedding outfit left for her home. On her way thither she passed through the woods, soiling and tearing the dress very badly. The loss of the wedding outfit necessitated a postponement of the marriage until another dress could be procured."

The average wages in the Massachusetts cotton factories are stated as follows: Skilled mechanics employed on wood, and iron workers, $15.27 and $14.30 per week; engineers, $14.30; laborers, $8.75. Factory operatives proper: Dressers, $14.00; mule spinners, $11.75; girders, $9.80; picket feeders, $8.25; strippers, 7.70.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

George O. Cannon, delegate to Congress from Utah, has been indicted for lascivious cohabitation, and is out on $5,060 bail...... The total amount of money stolen from the Souhegan National Bank, Milford, N. H., was $120,000....A conspiracy has been discoverod in the Russian province of Orenburg and many of the conspirators have been arrested...... The difficulty between China and Japan remains unsettled. The Japanese are preparing for war......A terrible gale prevailed on the British coast, and did serious damage to shipping. The steamship Chusan, from Glasgow for Shanghai, was driven ashore, and fourteen of the crew were drowned. Many lives were lost in England......The Indians at Standing Rock Agency are indignant at the attempts of white men to enter the Black Hills......A party of Montenegrins were recently attacked by Turks in the province of Alabania, and seventeen of them killed...... Monsignor Montour, formerly private chaplain to Napoleon III., is dead. He has bequeathed 150,000 francs to the Prince Imperial, and the same amount to the Pope......Samuel Rindskoff, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Wisconsin District, has withdrawn. The committee has substituted William Pitt Lynde...... James Buffinton, of Fall River, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Massachusetts District.

Captain Chaffee, with the Sixth United States Regiment of Cavalry of Gen. Miles's command, surprised a band of hostile Kiowas led by Red Otter, and captured their entire camp, driving the redskins before him in all directions....The friends of President Lerdo, of Mexico, are said to be trying to get possession of the State Government in order to re-elect him.... The *North German Gazette* states that the German Government has no intention of occupying any part of the Navigator's Islands......The steamer City of Brooklyn, the property of the Northern Transportation Company, exploded her boiler when opposite Ecourse, eight miles below Windsor, Ontario, killing fifteen persons and seriously wounding several others. The Bob Hacket rescued the survivors and took them to Detroit. The Brooklyn was shattered to pieces. ......The steamboat Esperanza was burned at Profits Island, Mississippi river. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The chambermaid was lost but all the others were saved......Six fishermen were drowned off Lowestoff during the gale on the English coast......John McMahon has challenged any person in the United States to wrestle for $1,000 or $2,500 a side, square hold, best two in three.

The great flood on the River Segre, Spain, was attended with loss of life and damage. More than one hundred persons were drowned, and the damage to property is immense, nearly 250 houses having been swept away. At Guimera ninety-six houses were washed away and thirty-three persons lost their lives. Among those who were drowned are the Mayor and all his family......Cyrus Lufkin, of Peabody, Mass., caught his foot in the railroad track, and all efforts to release him were unavailing. He was held for half an hour, when a train of cars came thundering along. The poor fellow saved his life by throwing himself on one side, but lost his foot, the cars running over and cutting it off......Capt. Williams, of the schooner Nelson, reports the loss of two of the crew of the schooner Clara B. Chapman, of Gloucester, Mass., on the Grand Bank. This accident was caused by their dory being swamped while using their trawl ...... The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrins and some Saxon residents in the neighborhood of Podgoriza and burned a village. The Christians were compelled to flee to the mountains......The London Indian Office has just received a dispatch confirming the report of the capture of Nana Sahib. He will be tried immediately at the place where he was captured. The London newspapers unite in demanding that exemplary vengeance be visited upon Nana Sahib.

The town of Worthington, Greene county, Indiana, was destroyed by fire; the work of an incendiary......In Anderson, Indiana, the mother and sister of Albert Mawson were arrested, being charged of his murder......A train on the Chicago and Southeastern railroad was boarded by robbers, who ran away with it; meanwhile the robbers, with pistols, compelled all the passengers to deliver up their valuables......The boilers of the mill and salt works belonging to W. H. Cooper & Co., at New River, Michigan, exploded. One child was killed and several men severely injured. ......Four young men were hunting deer in Tallahatchie bottom, Tennessee, and became separated. One of them observed the cane shaking ahead of him, and, thinking it was caused by a deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, and hearing screams, rushed to the spot and found Thomas Mosby, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head; David White, another comrade, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and the third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded......The London *Times* correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that it is estimated that 2,000 persons were killed in the town and district of Midnapore during the recent cyclone....The steamer Mary foundered on the voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. Ten persons went down with the ship. The remainder took to the boats, one of which, with five men, is supposed to have been swamped. The other, containing two of the crew living and three dead, was picked up, and the survivors were landed at Falmouth, England.

It is believed in Europe that within a few months Russia and Germany will be engaged in a desperate conflict. Both are preparing for it......The grand jury at Salt Lake found seven indictments, one charging Elder George Reynolds, a man of prominence in the Mormon Church, with bigamy and polygamy. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500......The working women of the United States will hold a convention in Washington next January..... There appears to be a disposition among the Bonapartists to shortly urge in the French Assembly the removal of the remains of Napoleon III. to French soil......Michigan has gained 130,000 in population since 1870...... The California pioneers of 1860 have organized a society......Massachusetts has fixed Thursday, Nov. 26, as Thanksgiving Day......The hand loom weavers of Philadelphia are on a strike..... The Swedish government brings all goods and men to take care of them to the United States Centennial free of cost to the shippers......The town of China, Maine, has just celebrated its centennial. The town was originally known as "Jones' Plantation," and was settled by a family of Clarks from Nantucket, Mass., in 1774......At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Scottish Rite of the Orient, of Palermo, Italy, Mastai Ferretti, now the Pope, was expelled from the order.

The brig Lophema, from Liverpool, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship Mary, which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It is probable that with the exception of the five persons above mentioned and the two landed at Falmouth by the steamship Horseguards, all those who were on the Mary, including the captain, are lost......The *Times of India* announces that Col. Mowbray Thompson, the defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the person who claimed to be Nana Sahib, though he says there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declares he was drunk when he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He says that he was arrested by mistake in 1864, and subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him...... Chicago elevators contain 1,539,359 bushels of wheat, 1,025,552 bushels of corn, 366,371 bushels of oats, 48,990 bushels of rye and 121,-214 bushels of barley—a grand total of 3,101,-486 against 3,970,405 bushels at this time last year......Mr. E. Colbert, of the Chicago *Tribune*, an astronomer of some repute, denies the statement that an unusual group of sun spots are at present visible. He declares as a result of his own observations with a glass of moderate power that none are visible......The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald's* summary of the cheese business shows that 350 factories have made 439,900 boxes of cheese this year against 416,-083 boxes last year, a gain of four per cent.... It is computed that there are over 13,000 polygamists in Utah.

There are now over fifty societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the United States and the Dominion; the first one was formed only seven years ago.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

Why It was Commenced and Why It was Abandoned.

Gen. B. F. Butler, in his address before the Army of the James, referred to a peculiar point in the history of that army—the digging of the Dutch Gap Canal. Gen. Butler said: It was demonstrated to the Commanding General and the Chief Engineer of the armies of the United States that it was impossible for the navy to aid the army in our operations further up the river than our right flank of the peninsula at Bermuda Hundred, because of the want of sufficient depth of water around Trent's Reach, even if the river had not been commanded by the enemy's batteries at Howlett House and along the banks, and in any future operations toward Richmond made upon the north bank of the river, which was the only movement against the enemy's capital which could be made with any hope of success.

If not driven from their position, the enemy's gunboats above Trent's Reach would give the same aid to him and drive our forces back from the river, as our gunboats below could give to us. It was assumed by the Commanding General of the army that if there was sufficient water to float the gunboats of the United States they were more than able to cope with the enemy's gunboats and drive them above Fort Darling and leave the bank of the river free for our advance. The river at Trent's Reach makes a sudden and a very sharp bend and return like a horseshoe, so that while the distance around the circumference of the shoe is seven miles, the cut across at the heel from water to water was only 490 feet. It was, therefore, determined, after full consideration by the engineers of the army, to cut a channel 60 feet wide, 500 feet long, and 16 feet deep, through this bank, so as to permit our vessels to pass up. Of such importance was it deemed by the enemy to prevent the accomplishment of this work, that while it was going on they threw into the excavations, in the shape of shells, many hundred tons of iron, but because of the precautions taken, with very little result, the cutting was prosecuted on the south side until the earth was all thrown out but an embankment of 25 feet at the bottom from water to water extending upward wedge-shaped, so as to afford a protection to the workmen from the direct fire of the foe.

This portion of the other side was mined and some tons of powder put 25 feet deep at its base for the purpose of throwing out this last obstruction, all of which was successfully accomplished, and on the 24th of December the mine was fired, the cut opened, and three feet of water was running through the debris of the bank left by the explosion. Forty-eight hours of dredging would have opened the channel for our gunboats to pass up, to join battle with the enemy's vessels, and clear the river, at least up as far as the guns of Fort Darling, which commanded the banks some six or eight miles above, thus enabling the advance of the Union army from the position which they had at Fort Harrison, of which I will speak hereafter.

But at that hour and from that moment all work ceased on the canal until the return of peace; and the Army of the James have rested under an imputation of a futile and useless expenditure of time and money to do a useless work.

I have said that the canal was undertaken for the purpose of allowing the Union naval vessels and monitors to clear the river, and put themselves in position, if need be, to bombard Fort Darling. The door was to be opened, and this was done with the full concurrence of the commander of the navy upon that station when it was begun, and who aided us in it by every means in his power. But then there was a change of commanders on that station. When the canal was ready to be opened, the commanding officer of the works at Dutch Gap received a letter from the commanding officer of the naval forces of the United States stationed in James river asking him not to go on and open the passage through because he would thereby give an avenue to the enemy to come down through and attack the fleet of the United States stationed below it. When the door was about to be opened for the dog to kill the wolf the dog feared that the wolf would eat him. In obedience to that request of the navy, which could not be made public, because the enemy must not be informed by any true patriot that the naval forces of the United States in James river were not competent and able to resist and overcome the naval forces of the enemy stationed in James river near Richmond—and rather than disgrace should fall on the American navy, the Army of the James chose to rest under the imputation that they were unable to complete this great work for the use of the navy, which, however, might have been done in three days. And so the engineers of the Army of the James saw in silence that their work was fruitless, because the navy for whom it was made refused to take advantage of it, not without some reason, as was afterward shown; for a few weeks after that letter requesting us not to open the canal, the enemy's gunboats, emboldened by the inactivity of ours, came down around Trent's Reach, only three of them, and although one got aground, the other two made an attack upon our naval vessels, which fled ingloriously down the river; and if the enemy had only known their strength and made pursuit, they would have cut in two the armies of the United States operating in that vicinity, and been able to command its base of supplies at City Point. But fortunately they did not know their strength, and they returned after having shown that our naval vessels, as then commanded, if able were not competent to cope with those of the enemy.

Granges in the United States.

On the first instant, there were on the rolls of the National Grange 20,800 subordinate granges, 409 having been added during the month previous. The granges in the several States and Territories rank as follows:

Iowa	2,000	New York	238
Missouri	1,992	California	231
Indiana	1,991	Louisiana	185
Illinois	1,573	Oregon	174
Kentucky	1,425	Vermont	125
Kansas	1,350	Maryland	118
Ohio	1,031	West Virginia	110
Tennessee	1,003	Florida	97
Texas	687	New Jersey	80
Georgia	659	Colorado	65
Alabama	632	Massachusetts	64
Mississippi	622	Dakota	56
Nebraska	596	D. of Canada	57
Minnesota	540	New Hampshire	37
Michigan	509	Maine	34
Wisconsin	505	Idaho	25
Arkansas	504	Montana	23
North Carolina	450	Delaware	14
Virginia	373	Nevada	5
Pennsylvania	349	Indian Territory	4
South Carolina	313	Connecticut	3

The most noticeable fact in this table, it will be admitted readily, is the rapid progress of the order in the Southern and Southwestern States.

Economy.

One of the hardest lessons for young people to learn is to practice economy. It is a harder duty for a young man to accumulate and save his first thousand dollars than the next ten thousand. A man can be economical without being mean, and it is one of his most solemn duties to lay up sufficient in his days of strength and prosperity to provide for himself and those who are or may be dependent on him in days of sickness or misfortune.

Extravagance is one of the greatest evils of the present age. It is undermining and overturning the loftiest and best principles that should be attained and held sacred in society. It is annually sending thousands of young men and women to ruin and misfortune.

Cultivate, then, sober and industrious habits; acquire the art of putting a little aside every day for future necessities; avoid all unnecessary and foolish habits.

Husbands have now reached the season of regret, caused by the fact that their wives have disposed of their overcoats, new last spring, to the old clo' man.

A FAMILY OF SAVAGES.

A Colony of Forty People in a Frightful Condition in the Midst of Civilization.

Forty years ago, the Bubier family settled in the great desolate section known as "Dallas Plantation," eighty-five miles due north of Lewiston, Me. The original Bubiers were distinguished for pre-eminent worthlessness; and, scorning the dull round of daily life among their more independent and energetic fellow human beings, they set their feet forward and landed among the trees. Uneducated, lazy, and dirty, they squatted in the forest, and as soon as the first trying winter came, with its deep snows and enforced solitudes, they demonstrated their conspicuous incapacity to sustain themselves. The overseers of the poor in Lewiston received irresistible appeals for help, and for two score years since that time the Bubiers have been regarded by the Lewiston folk, in the words of a local scribe, as an inevitable annual "visitation of Divine Providence upon the public flour barrel." Year by year during the four decades they have gone on increasing in worthlessness and numbers, until to-day the Bubier clan musters forty souls, of whom twenty-seven are ignorant and degraded children.

The Lewiston overseers of the poor recently penetrated, for the first time in forty years, to the dubious interior of the Bubier colony. In view of the long and liberal assistance which they had rendered, they anticipated the discovery of some improvement among the perennially increasing Bubiers. Vague rumors that this once forlorn band of paupers had been encouraged by public aid, had built comfortable cabins, had taught its offspping how to read and write, and had made a great leap toward substantial progress, had reached the charitable folk who for two generations have contributed to the welfare of the self-exiled foresters. But the overseers found that there was little ground for these assertions. In the darkling wood, the maples, the cedars, and the evergreens had flourished, but the Bubiers had steadily retrograded.

The huts in which the charitable envoys found the colonists were hardly as cleanly as the habitations of wild beasts. In one of these filthy habitations they discovered a flock of half grown Bubier children. The boys and girls were almost naked, and the mother and father were filthy in their persons and obscene in their language. To the civilized senses of the Lewiston overseers, it was at first hardly apparent whether the children were cubs or human beings. No bed, no chair, no book, no newspaper, no ventilation were to be found in the cabin. The wretched, isolated paupers were on the verge of starvation. Forty years of self-abasement had eradicated all ideas of decency from their narrow minds. They were half-devoured by swarming vermin, and the primitive stable occupied by a starveling cow was far cleaner than the room in which the Bubiers vegetated. In the whole country there were but three persons who could read. In one or two of the houses there were beds and cooking utensils, but no other evidences of civilization. The whole pauper assemblage, with one accord, testified to the charitable visitants that it had "never had enough to eat." Socialistic doctrines appeared to be in full blast. The sanctity of the family seems to be but little regarded. The Bubiers had no knowledge of, no interest in the outer world, beyond the limits of the Lewiston public flour barrel. The forest had barbarized them, had won them back to modes of life out of which even then the aborigines had progressed when our forefathers first fought them in the mighty forests in the northeast. There was neither real industry, nor thrift, nor any noticeable gleam of light to cheer the darkness surrounding the Bubiers.

The good people of Lewiston were much distressed when they found that they had a colony of veritable heathen within their boundaries. They are puzzled to know how it happened. It is gratifying to know that the overseers who lately visited the Bubiers really intend to forcibly remove the whole colony back to civilization. Let them not delay their good work.

The Lepers.

In the Acadian village of Tracadie, in the province of New Brunswick, there have been lepers for the past eighty or ninety years, with a hospital for their benefit, which is supported by the local government, and managed by the parish priest and four cloistered nuns from Montreal. The leprosy is known as *elephantiasis grecorum*, and causes the limbs to swell to elephantine proportions. The disease was brought to the place about ninety years ago. A vessel which sailed from France for Smyrna touched at the island of Mitylene, and received clothing and stores from a village on the island in which leprosy had prevailed from time immemorial. The clothes were tainted with the plague. On its return voyage the vessel sailed for Beaubaris Island, but was wrecked on the Miramichi river. The people of the neighborhood helped themselves to the clothes cast ashore, and leprosy broke out among them. Another account is that the vessel in question brought two lepers from St. Malo, and that every leper in Tracadie is descended from them. This story is supported by the fact that the disease does not appear to be infectious. The leprous people intermarry, and healthy people take lepers for husbands and wives. The first proof of the presence of leprosy is the appearance of a few small bright spots on the breast. Then the face begins to assume a puffy appearance. At first there is much pain, and the patient is afflicted with languor and drowsiness. Gradually the disease gathers strength, the fingers become crooked, and the neck swells. The limbs show all the symptoms of dropsy, the nails fall off, the throat and lungs are assailed, and the patient untimately dies, a loathsome mass of disease. The duration of the disease from its first appearance varies from five to twenty-five years.

On the hills near Piedmont, W. Va., millions of pigeons roost nightly Hunters have little use for shot guns, as after nightfall they can catch and kill them without mutilating them with shot. One gentleman, says the Piedmont *Independent*, killed 833 of the birds one morning, many of which were taken without the aid of a gun.

Try It.

A tonic and alterative medicine, the invigorating and regulating properties of which actually lengthen life, and add to the capacity for its enjoyment, is within the reach of every member of the community. No invalid who has had recourse to Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters will hesitate to concede to it these invaluable qualities. It is a stomachic and a corrective of unrivaled efficacy, yet being free from alcohol, it is not an excitant. Its anti-bilious operation is more direct, speedy, and certain than that of any of the dangerous mineral salivants, and as an aperient, it gently removes any obstructions that may have accumulated in the lower intestine, without producing either irritation or pain. In fact, its wonderful remedial effects are unaccompanied by any drawback. Of all medicines, it is the most harmless and salubrious. As an appetizer, it is far ahead of any of the alcoholic nostrums that momentarily stimulate the palate; while as a means of renovating a weak and torpid stomach, it stands alone among modern remedies.—*Com.*

Sent free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 8th St., Philadelphia. —*Com.*

The improvement made in the Elmwood and Warwick Collars this season has largely increased the sale. For those wishing a wide collar, the latter is the *ne plus ultra.* Don't fail to get it and try it.—*Com.*

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing Silver Tipped Shoes. Why not? they are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all shoe dealers.—*Com.*

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

Dr. Dan'l Weaver, of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 76 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government indorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic Corrective and Alterative is world-wide.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.07⅝	a .12¾
Common to good Texans	.05⅝ a	.09¾
Milch Cows	40.00	a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾ a	.06
Dressed	.07⅞ a	.08
Sheep	.04½ a	.06
Cotton—Middling	.14⅝ a	.14¾
Flour—Extra Western	4.20	a 5.10
State Extra	4.65	a 5.10
Wheat—Red Western	1.16	a 1.19½
No. 2 Spring	1.00	a 1.02
Rye	.94	a .94
Barley—Malt	1.60	a 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.57⅝ a	.58
Corn—Mixed Western	.87	a .87⅝
Hay, per cwt	.50	a 1.00
Straw, per cwt	.40	a .60
Hops ....'73s, 15a25—'69s	.08	a .12
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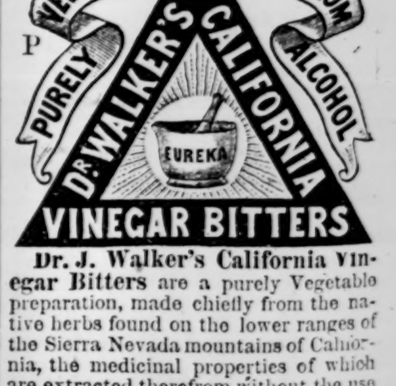
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